

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 25, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Joe Eikel.
Charles Gardiner Helmick.
Herbert Slayden Clarkson.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Josiah S. McKean to be a captain.
Commander Benton C. Decker to be a captain.
Commander Newton A. McCully to be a captain.
Lieut. Commander Andre M. Procter to be a commander.
The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders:

John T. Tompkins.
Ernest L. Bennett.
Roscoe C. Moody.
Lieut. Ernest J. King to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Byron A. Long to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edwin A. Wolleson to be a lieutenant.
The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

William W. Turner.
Joseph J. Broshek.
Clyde G. West.
David C. Patterson, jr.
Howard H. Crosby.
James McC. Irish.
John C. Cunningham.
Ernest W. McKee.
Dallas C. Laizure.
Rufus King.
Timothy J. Keleher.
Eddie J. Estess.
William H. Stiles, jr.
John L. Schaffer.
Edward G. Blakeslee.
Leland Jordan, jr.
Worrall R. Carter.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons:

William L. Irvine.
Earle W. Phillips.
Gardner E. Robertson.
George R. W. French.
Asst. Paymaster Irwin D. Coyle to be a passed assistant paymaster.
Asst. Paymaster Paul A. Clarke to be a passed assistant paymaster.
Carpenter Ernest P. Schilling to be a chief carpenter.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Francis F. Wrenn, Newcastle.

COLORADO.

H. Reynolds, Greeley.

FLORIDA.

J. L. Geiger, Zephyrhills.
Gilbert M. Shepard, Blountstown.

GEORGIA.

Annie K. Bunn, Cedartown.
George Dansby, Rockmart.
William J. Webb, Canton.

ILLINOIS.

Thomas F. Enright, Hubbard Woods.
Edward C. Schweitzer, Leland.

INDIANA.

William C. Foltz, Bremen.
Patrick Sharkey, Shirley.

KENTUCKY.

C. E. Barnett, Earlington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Patrick H. Haley, Chelmsford.

MICHIGAN.

Ray Maker, Bear Lake.
George H. Mitchell, Birmingham.

MISSISSIPPI.

Johnathan R. Moreland, Philipp.

MISSOURI.

James R. Bennett, Branson.
C. H. Brown, Auxvasse.
Nelson H. Cook, Forest City.
J. H. Guitar, Columbia.
S. A. Norrid, Puxico.
Abram Stephens, Troy.

NEBRASKA.

J. D. Bishop, Peru.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph F. Farley, Cliffside.
John B. Hankins, Pemberton.
Waters B. Hurff, Bridgeton.
Wilmer J. Smith, Belvidere.
Charles T. White, Millville.
John W. Winter, Allendale.

NORTH CAROLINA.

D. Earl Best, Warsaw.
A. C. Link, Hickory.
John F. Saunders, Troy.
L. T. Sumner, Ahoskie.
Daniel L. Windley, Belhaven.

OHIO.

I. L. McCollough, Butler.
Charles H. Marshall, New Paris.

OREGON.

J. W. Boone, Prineville.
Iva E. Dodd, St. Helens (late St. Helen).
Marshall W. Malone, Linnton.

TENNESSEE.

Ira La F. Lemonds, Tiptonville.
Joel F. Ruffin, Cedar Hill.
R. B. Schoolfield, Pikeville.
William Thomas, Brownsville.

TEXAS.

W. D. Armstrong, Alto.
C. W. Bradbury, Kirbyville.
W. P. Boyd, Thurber.
E. R. Fleming, Victoria.
August R. Gold, Fredericksburg.
Charles Johnston, Goree.
C. E. Long, Jourdan.
J. P. Sharp, Tioga.
W. F. Sponseller, Fowlerton.
John C. Wood, Big Sandy.

VIRGINIA.

David W. Berger, Drakes Branch.
James S. Haile, Chatham.
D. F. Hankins, Houston.

WASHINGTON.

Jefferson P. Buford, Kelso.

WYOMING.

Nels Simpson, Cambria.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 25, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, by the light of the traditions and sacred story which have come down to us out of the past; by the revelations, incomparable life, and the sublime death of the Son of God; by the blood of the martyrs of liberty, truth, and justice; by the hopes and aspirations which come welling up in our hearts; by the persistent appeals of the still, small voice, make us true to our convictions as Thou dost give us to see truth, that we may add something to Thy glory and the good of mankind. For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal as read will stand approved.

Mr. MANN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House approve the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the Journal be approved.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] demands a division.

Mr. MANN. And pending that I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, as the House is dividing and there is not a quorum present, does not that bring an automatic call of the House?

The SPEAKER. Yes; it does. The Doorkeeper—

Mr. MANN. The Speaker has not yet declared that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. That is true. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-two Members are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the approval of the Journal. Those in favor will vote "yea" and those opposed will vote "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 226, nays 1, answered "present" 10, not voting 192, as follows:

YEAS—226.

Abercrombie	Dickinson	Keating	Rothermel
Alken	Dies	Kelley, Mich.	Russell
Alexander	Dillon	Kelly, Pa.	Scott
Anderson	Donovan	Kennedy, Iowa	Seldomridge
Ashbrook	Doolittle	Kettner	Sells
Aswell	Doremus	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Sherley
Austin	Doughton	Kirkpatrick	Shreve
Bailey	Dyer	Konop	Sims
Baker	Eagle	Korbly	Sinnott
Baltz	Elder	Lafferty	Sisson
Barchfeld	Estopinal	La Follette	Sloan
Barkley	Evans	Lazaro	Small
Bartlett	Falconer	Lee, Ga.	Smith, Idaho
Barton	Fergusson	Lee, Pa.	Smith, Md.
Beakes	Fess	Leshner	Smith, Minn.
Bell, Cal.	Fitzgerald	Lever	Smith, Tex.
Bell, Ga.	FitzHenry	Lewis, Pa.	Stedman
Blackmon	Floyd, Ark.	Lieb	Stephens, Cal.
Boohar	Foster	Lindbergh	Stephens, Nebr.
Borchers	Fowler	Lloyd	Stephens, Tex.
Borland	French	Lobeck	Stone
Britten	Gardner	Logue	Stout
Brockson	Garrett, Tenn.	McAndrews	Stringer
Broussard	Garrett, Tex.	McClellan	Summers
Brown, W. Va.	George	McCoy	Switzer
Brumbaugh	Gillett	McDermott	Taggart
Bryan	Gilmore	McGillcuddy	Talcott, N. Y.
Buchanan, Ill.	Glass	McGuire, Okla.	Tavener
Buchanan, Tex.	Goodwin, Ark.	McKellar	Taylor, Ala.
Bulkley	Gorman	McKenzie	Taylor, Ark.
Burgess	Graham, Ill.	Maguire, Nebr.	Taylor, Colo.
Burke, S. Dak.	Gray	Maher	Taylor, N. Y.
Burke, Wis.	Gregg	Mann	Temple
Byrnes, S. C.	Gudger	Mapes	Thomas
Byrns, Tenn.	Hamlin	Mitchell	Thomson, Ill.
Callaway	Hardwick	Mondell	Towner
Campbell	Hardy	Moon	Treadway
Candler, Miss.	Harrison, Miss.	Morgan, Okla.	Tribble
Caraway	Hay	Moss, W. Va.	Underwood
Carr	Hayden	Murray, Okla.	Vaughan
Carter	Heflin	Neeley	Walker
Casey	Helgesen	Norton	Walters
Church	Helvering	Oglesby	Watkins
Clark, Fla.	Hensley	O'Hair	Watson
Claypool	Hill	Oldfield	Weaver
Clayton	Holland	Page	Webb
Cline	Houston	Patten, N. Y.	Whaley
Collier	Howard	Payne	Williams
Connelly, Kans.	Howell	Phelan	Willis
Cooper	Hughes, Ga.	Platt	Wilson, Fla.
Cox	Hull	Pou	Wingo
Curry	Igoe	Quin	Witherspoon
Davenport	Jacoway	Ragsdale	Woods
Davis, Minn.	Johnson, Ky.	Raker	Young, N. Dak.
Davis, W. Va.	Johnson, Utah	Reed	Young, Tex.
Decker	Johnson, Wash.	Roberts, Nev.	
Deitrick	Jones	Roddenbery	

NAYS—1.

Gordon

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10.

Adamson	Henry	Padgett	Wallin
Browning	Kahn	Rubey	
Crisp	Morrison	Smith, J. M. C.	

NOT VOTING—192.

Adair	Bruckner	Cramton	Eagan
Ainey	Burke, Pa.	Crosser	Edmonds
Allen	Burnett	Cullop	Edwards
Ansberry	Butler	Curley	Esch
Anthony	Calder	Dale	Fairchild
Avis	Cantrill	Danforth	Faison
Barnhart	Carew	Dent	Farr
Bartholdt	Carlin	Dershem	Ferris
Bathrick	Cary	Difenderfer	Fields
Beall, Tex.	Chandler, N. Y.	Dixon	Finley
Bowdle	Clancy	Donohoe	Flood, Va.
Bremner	Connolly, Iowa	Dooling	Fordney
Brodbeck	Conry	Driscoll	Francis
Brown, N. Y.	Copley	Dunn	Frear
Browne, Wis.	Covington	Dupré	Gallagher

Gard	Johnson, S. C.	Moss, Ind.	Saunders
Garner	Keister	Mott	Scully
Gerry	Kennedy, Conn.	Murdock	Shackelford
Gittins	Kennedy, R. I.	Murray, Mass.	Sharp
Godwin, N. C.	Kent	Nelson	Sherwood
Goeke	Key, Ohio	Nolan, J. I.	Slayden
Goldfogle	Kieess, Pa.	O'Brien	Slomp
Good	Kindel	O'Leary	Smith, N. Y.
Goulden	Kinkad, N. J.	O'Shaunessy	Smith, Saml. W.
Graham, Pa.	Kitchin	Palmer	Sparkman
Green, Iowa	Knowland, J. R.	Parker	Stafford
Greene, Mass.	Krider	Patton, Pa.	Stanley
Greene, Vt.	Langham	Pepper	Steenerson
Griest	Langley	Peters	Stephens, Miss.
Griffin	L'Engle	Peterson	Stevens, Minn.
Guernsey	Lenroot	Plumley	Stevens, N. H.
Hamill	Levy	Porter	Sutherland
Hamilton, Mich.	Lewis, Md.	Post	Talbot, Md.
Hamilton, N. Y.	Lindquist	Powers	Ten Eyck
Hammond	Linthicum	Prouty	Thacher
Harrison, N. Y.	Loneragan	Rainey	Thompson, Okla.
Haugen	McLaughlin	Rauch	Townsend
Hawley	Madden	Rayburn	Tuttle
Hayes	Mahan	Reilly, Conn.	Underhill
Helm	Manahan	Reilly, Wis.	Vare
Hinds	Martin	Richardson	Volstead
Hinebaugh	Merritt	Riordan	Walsh
Hobson	Metz	Roberts, Mass.	Whitacre
Hoxworth	Miller	Rogers	White
Hughes, W. Va.	Montague	Rouse	Wilder
Hulings	Moore	Rucker	Wilson, N. Y.
Humphrey, Wash.	Morgan, La.	Rupley	Winslow
Humphreys, Miss.	Morin	Sabath	Woodruff

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. METZ with Mr. WALLIN.

Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. BARTHOLOMT.

Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.

Until further notice:

Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. FREAR.

Mr. CULLOP with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.

Mr. DIFENDERFER with Mr. HAYES.

Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. HINEBAUGH.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CURLEY with Mr. KREIDER.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. LINDQUIST.

Mr. GOEKE with Mr. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. MARTIN.

Mr. HAMMOND with Mr. MILLER.

Mr. HELM with Mr. MORIN.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi with Mr. PARKER.

Mr. KINKAD of New Jersey with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. LEVY with Mr. POWERS.

Mr. PETERS with Mr. SUTHERLAND.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. STEENERSON.

Mr. UNDERHILL with Mr. TOWNER.

Mr. WHITE with Mr. VARE.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. WILDER.

Mr. WHITACRE with Mr. WOODRUFF.

Mr. HARRISON of New York with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. FORDNEY.

Mr. FERRIS with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MERRITT.

Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. CONRY with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. DANFORTH.

Mr. DALE with Mr. AVIS.

Mr. PALMER with Mr. MOORE.

Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. MURDOCK.

Mr. RICHARDSON with Mr. ESCH.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. RUBEN with Mr. HAWLEY.

Mr. DIXON with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. MURRAY of Massachusetts with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.

Mr. BARNHART with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. BEALL of Texas with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRISP with Mr. HINDS.

Mr. RAINEY with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. AINEY.

Mr. FAISON with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BURNETT with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. DUPRE with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. DENT with Mr. KAHN.

Until August 6:

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH (except banking and currency).

Until July 26:

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.
Mr. SAUNDERS with Mr. SLEMP.
Mr. BATHURICK with Mr. CRAMTON.
Mr. O'LEARY with Mr. CARY.
Mr. DOOLING with Mr. CAREW.
Mr. MORRISON with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.
Mr. FRANCIS with Mr. MADDEN.
Mr. THACHER with Mr. WINSLOW.
Mr. CARLIN with Mr. BROWN of Wisconsin.
Mr. TEN EYCK with Mr. EDMONDS.
Mr. STEVENS of New Hampshire with Mr. MOTT.
Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.
Mr. SABATH with Mr. PLUMLEY.
Mr. FLOOD of Virginia with Mr. GOOD.
Mr. GITTINS with Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND.
Mr. GARNER with Mr. CALDER.
Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. FARR.
Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. GREENE of Vermont.
Mr. PEPPER with Mr. HULINGS.
Mr. POST with Mr. KEISTER.
Mr. REILLY of Connecticut with Mr. J. I. NOLAN.
Mr. REILLY of Wisconsin with Mr. MANAHAN.
Mr. RUCKER with Mr. PROUTY.
Mr. SHARP with Mr. NELSON.
Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. VOLSTEAD.
Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi with Mr. RUPLEY.

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 226, nays 1, answered "present" 10. The yeas have it, and the Journal is approved. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The question is now on the approval of the Journal of July 22.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Is that motion pending?

The SPEAKER. Yes; the motion was pending. The question is on the approval of the Journal of July 22.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] demands the yeas and nays. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Forty gentlemen have arisen—not a sufficient number.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the other side.

The SPEAKER. Those opposed will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-one gentleman have arisen in the negative. Forty is a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered. The Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of approving the Journal of July 22 will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 213, nays 0, answered "present" 8, not voting 208, as follows:

YEAS—213.

Abercrombie	Church	Gorman	Leshner
Aiken	Clark, Fla.	Graham, Ill.	Lever
Alexander	Claypool	Gray	Lewis, Pa.
Anderson	Clayton	Gudger	Lieb
Ashbrook	Cline	Hamlin	Lindbergh
Aswell	Collier	Hardwick	Lloyd
Austin	Connelly, Kans.	Hardy	Lobeck
Bailey	Cooper	Harrison, Miss.	Logue
Baltz	Cox	Hay	McAndrews
Barchfeld	Curry	Hayden	McClellan
Barkley	Davenport	Hefflin	McCoy
Bartlett	Davis, Minn.	Helgesen	McDermott
Barton	Davis, W. Va.	Helvering	McGillcuddy
Beakes	Decker	Henry	McGuire, Okla.
Bell, Cal.	Dickinson	Hensley	McKellar
Bell, Ga.	Dies	Hill	McKenzie
Blackmon	Dillon	Holland	Maguire, Nebr.
Booher	Donovan	Houston	Mann
Borchers	Doolittle	Howard	Mapes
Borland	Doremus	Howell	Mitchell
Britten	Doughton	Hull	Mondell
Brockson	Dyer	Igoe	Moore
Broussard	Elder	Jacoway	Morgan, Okla.
Brown, W. Va.	Estopinal	Johnson, Ky.	Moss, W. Va.
Brumbaugh	Evans	Johnson, Utah	Murray, Okla.
Bryan	Falconer	Johnson, Wash.	Neeley
Buchanan, Ill.	Fergusson	Jones	Norton
Bulkeley	Fess	Kelley, Mich.	Oglesby
Burgess	FitzHenry	Kelly, Pa.	O'Hair
Burke, S. Dak.	Floyd, Ark.	Kennedy, Iowa	Oldfield
Burke, Wis.	Foster	Kettner	Patten, N. Y.
Byrnes, S. C.	Fowler	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Payne
Byrns, Tenn.	French	Kirkpatrick	Phelan
Callaway	Gardner	Konop	Post
Cambell	Garrett, Tenn.	Korbly	Pou
Candler, Miss.	Garrett, Tex.	Lafferty	Quin
Caraway	George	La Follette	Ragsdale
Carr	Gilmore	Lazaro	Raker
Carter	Goodwin, Ark.	Lee, Ga.	Rauch
Casey	Gordon	Lee, Pa.	Reed

Roddenbery
Rothermel
Russell
Scott
Seldomridge
Sells
Sherley
Shreve
Sims
Sinnott
Sloan
Small
Smith, Idaho
Smith, Md.

Smith, Minn.
Smith, Tex.
Stedman
Stephens, Cal.
Stephens, Nebr.
Stephens, Tex.
Stone
Stout
Summers
Switzer
Taggart
Talcott, N. Y.
Tavener
Taylor, Ala.

Taylor, Ark.
Taylor, Colo.
Taylor, N. Y.
Temple
Thomas
Thomson, Ill.
Towner
Treadway
Tribble
Underwood
Vaughan
Walker
Walters
Watkins

Watson
Weaver
Webb
Whaley
Willis
Wilson, Fla.
Wingo
Witherspoon
Woods
Young, N. Dak.
Young, Tex.

NAYS—0.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.

Adamson
Browning

Crisp
Kahn

Padgett
Rube

Smith, J. M. C.
Wallin

NOT VOTING—208.

Adair
Ainey
Allen
Ansberry
Anthony
Avis
Baker
Barnhart
Bartholdt
Bathrick
Beall, Tex.
Bowdle
Bremner
Broadbeck
Brown, N. Y.
Browne, Wis.
Bruckner
Buchanan, Tex.
Burke, Pa.
Burnett
Butler
Calder
Cantrill
Carew
Carlin
Cary
Chandler, N. Y.
Clancy
Connolly, Iowa
Conry
Copley
Covington
Cramton
Cresser
Cullop
Curley
Dale
Danforth
Deltreich
Dent
Dershern
Difenderfer
Dixon
Donohoe
Dooling
Driscoll
Dunn
Dupré
Eagan
Eagle
Edmonds
Edwards

Esch
Fairchild
Falsen
Farr
Ferrals
Fields
Finley
Fitzgerald
Flood, Va.
Fordney
Francis
Frear
Gallagher
Gard
Garner
Gerry
Gillett
Gittins
Glass
Godwin, N. C.
Goetz
Goldfogle
Good
Goulden
Graham, Pa.
Green, Iowa
Greene, Mass.
Greene, Vt.
Gregg
Grist
Griffin
Guernsey
Hamill
Hamilton, Mich.
Hamilton, N. Y.
Hammond
Harrison, N. Y.
Haugen
Hawley
Hayes
Helm
Hinds
Hinebaugh
Hobson
Hoxworth
Hughes, Ga.
Hughes, W. Va.
Hulings
Humphrey, Wash.
Humphreys, Miss.
Johnson, S. C.
Keating

Keister
Kennedy, Conn.
Kennedy, R. I.
Kent
Key, Ohio
Kiess, Pa.
Kindel
Kinkead, N. J.
Kitchin
Knowland, J. R.
Kreider
Langham
Langley
L'Engle
Lenroot
Levy
Lewis, Md.
Lindquist
Linthicum
Loneragan
McLaughlin
Madden
Mahan
Maher
Manahan
Martin
Merritt
Metz
Miller
Montague
Moore
Morgan, La.
Morin
Morrison
Moss, Ind.
Mott
Murdoch
Murray, Mass.
Nelson
Nolan, J. I.
O'Brien
O'Leary
O'Shaunessy
Page
Palmer
Parker
Patton, Pa.
Pepper
Peters
Peterson
Platt
Plumley

Porter
Powers
Prouty
Rainey
Rayburn
Reilly, Conn.
Reilly, Wis.
Richardson
Riordan
Roberts, Mass.
Roberts, Nev.
Rogers
Rouse
Rucker
Rupley
Sabath
Saunders
Scully
Shackelford
Sharp
Sherwood
Sisson
Slayden
Slemp
Smith, N. Y.
Smith, Saml. W.
Sparkman
Stafford
Stanley
Steenerson
Stephens, Miss.
Stevens, Minn.
Stevens, N. H.
Stringer
Sutherland
Talbot, Md.
Ten Eyck
Thacher
Thompson, Okla.
Townsend
Tuttle
Underhill
Vare
Volstead
Walsh
Whitacre
White
Wilder
Williams
Wilson, N. Y.
Winslow
Woodruff

So the Journal of July 22 was approved.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. GILLETT.

Mr. STANLEY with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.

Mr. GREGG with Mr. PLATT.

Mr. HUGHES of Georgia with Mr. MANAHAN.

Mr. KEATING with Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND.

Mr. SISSON with Mr. VOLSTEAD.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote yea.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall, listening?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas. I was in the room yonder, smoking.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did not qualify. Was he in the cloakroom?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas. Yes; in the cloakroom.

The SPEAKER. That does not bring the gentleman within the rule.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The motion now is on the approval of the Journal of July 23. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] demands the yeas and nays. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Forty-two gentlemen have arisen in the affirmative—not a sufficient number.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the other side.

The SPEAKER. Those opposed to taking the vote by yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-three gentlemen have arisen in the negative. Forty-two is a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered. The Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of approving the Journal of July 23 will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 214, nays 0, answered "present" 8, not voting 207, as follows:

YEAS—214.

Abercrombie	Davis, W. Va.	Johnson, Utah	Roddenberry
Aiken	Decker	Ruckson, Wash.	Rucker
Alexander	Dickinson	Jones	Russell
Anderson	Dies	Kelley, Mich.	Seldomridge
Ashbrook	Dillon	Kelly, Pa.	Sells
Aswell	Donovan	Kennedy, Iowa	Sherley
Austin	Doolittle	Kettner	Shreve
Bailey	Doremus	Kirkpatrick	Sims
Baltz	Doughton	Konop	Sinnott
Barchfeld	Dyer	Korbly	Sisson
Barkley	Eagle	Lafferty	Sloan
Barton	Elder	Lazaro	Small
Bathrick	Estopinal	Lee, Ga.	Smith, Idaho
Beakes	Evans	Lee, Pa.	Smith, Md.
Bell, Cal.	Falconer	Leshner	Smith, Minn.
Bell, Ga.	Fergusson	Lever	Smith, Tex.
Blackmon	Fess	Lewis, Pa.	Stedman
Booher	FitzHenry	Lieb	Stephens, Cal.
Borchers	Flood, Va.	Lindbergh	Stephens, Nebr.
Borland	Foster	Lloyd	Stephens, Tex.
Bowdie	Fowler	Lobeck	Stone
Britten	French	Logue	Stout
Brockson	Gardner	McAndrews	Switzer
Broussard	Garrett, Tenn.	McClellan	Taggart
Brown, N. Va.	Garrett, Tex.	McCoy	Talcott, N. Y.
Bryan	George	McDermott	Tavener
Buchanan, Ill.	Gillett	McGillcuddy	Taylor, Ala.
Buchanan, Tex.	Gillmore	McKellar	Taylor, Ark.
Bulkley	Glass	McKenzie	Taylor, Colo.
Burgess	Goodwin, Ark.	Maguire, Nebr.	Taylor, N. Y.
Burke, S. Dak.	Gordon	Mann	Temple
Burke, Wis.	Gorman	Mapes	Thomas
Byrnes, S. C.	Graham, Ill.	Mitchell	Thomson, Ill.
Byrns, Tenn.	Gray	Mondell	Towner
Callaway	Gudger	Moon	Treadway
Campbell	Hamlin	Morgan, La.	Tribble
Candler, Miss.	Hardwick	Morgan, Okla.	Underwood
Caraway	Hardy	Murray, Okla.	Vaughan
Carr	Harrison, Miss.	Neeley	Walker
Carter	Hay	Norton	Walters
Casey	Hayden	Oglesby	Watkins
Church	Heflin	O'Hair	Watson
Clark, Fla.	Heflvering	Oldfield	Weaver
Claypool	Hensley	Patten, N. Y.	Webb
Clayton	Hill	Payne	Whaley
Cline	Holland	Phelan	Williams
Collier	Howard	Platt	Willis
Connelly, Kans.	Howell	Post	Wilson, Fla.
Cooper	Hughes, Ga.	Pou	Wingo
Cox	Hullings	Quin	Witherspoon
Curry	Hull	Ragsdale	Woods
Danforth	Igoe	Raker	Young, Tex.
Davenport	Jacoway	Ranch	
Davis, Minn.	Johnson, Ky.	Reed	

NAYS—0.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.

Adamson	Crisp	Padgett	Smith, J. M. C.
Browning	Kahn	Ruby	Wallin

NOT VOTING—207.

Adair	Deitrick	Green, Iowa	Kinkaid, N. J.
Ainey	Dent	Greene, Mass.	Kitchin
Allen	Dershem	Greene, Vt.	Knowland, J. R.
Ansberry	Diffenderfer	Gregg	Kreider
Anthony	Dixon	Griest	La Follette
Avis	Donohoe	Griffin	Langham
Baker	Dooling	Guernsey	Langley
Barnhart	Driscoll	Hamill	L'Engle
Bartholdt	Dunn	Hamilton, Mich.	Lenroot
Bartlett	Dupré	Hamilton, N. Y.	Levy
Beall, Tex.	Eagan	Hammond	Lewis, Md.
Bremner	Edmonds	Harrison, N. Y.	Lindquist
Brodbeck	Edwards	Haugen	Lithicum
Brown, N. Y.	Esch	Hawley	Loneragan
Browne, Wis.	Fairchild	Hayes	McGuire, Okla.
Bruckner	Faison	Helgesen	McLaughlin
Brumbaugh	Farr	Helm	Madden
Burke, Pa.	Ferris	Henry	Mahan
Burnett	Fields	Hinds	Manahan
Butler	Finley	Hinebaugh	Martin
Calder	Fitzgerald	Hobson	Merritt
Cantrill	Floyd, Ark.	Houston	Metz
Carew	Fordney	Hoxworth	Miller
Carlin	Francis	Hughes, W. Va.	Montague
Cary	Frear	Humphrey, Wash.	Moore
Chandler, N. Y.	Gallagher	Humphreys, Miss.	Morin
Clancy	Gard	Johnson, S. C.	Morrison
Connolly, Iowa	Garner	Keating	Moss, Ind.
Conry	Gerry	Keister	Moss, W. Va.
Copley	Gittins	Kennedy, Conn.	Mott
Covington	Godwin, N. C.	Kennedy, R. I.	Murdoch
Cramton	Goeke	Kent	Murray, Mass.
Crosser	Goldfogle	Key, Ohio	Nelson
Cullop	Good	Kiess, Pa.	Nolan, J. I.
Curley	Goulden	Kindel	O'Brien
Dale	Graham, Pa.	Kinkaid, Nebr.	

O'Leary	Reilly, Wis.	Slayden	Thacher
O'Shaunessy	Richardson	Slomp	Thompson, Okla.
Page	Riordan	Smith, N. Y.	Townsend
Palmer	Roberts, Mass.	Smith, Saml. W.	Tuttle
Parker	Roberts, Nev.	Sparkman	Underhill
Pattson, Pa.	Rogers	Stanley	Vare
Pepper	Rothermel	Steenerson	Volstead
Peters	Rouse	Stephens, Miss.	Walsh
Peterson	Rupley	Stevens, Minn.	Whitacre
Plumley	Sabath	Stevens, N. H.	White
Porter	Saunders	Stringer	Wilson, N. Y.
Powers	Scott	Summers	Winslow
Prouty	Scully	Sutherland	Woodruff
Rainey	Shackelford	Talbot, Md.	Young, N. Dak.
Rayburn	Sharp	Ten Eyck	
Reilly, Conn.	Sherwood		

So the Journal of July 23 was approved.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. GOULDEN with Mr. ROGERS.

Mr. HOUSTON with Mr. LA FOLLETTE.

Mr. PAGE with Mr. McGUIRE of Oklahoma.

Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

Mr. TUTTLE with Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. GITTINS with Mr. MOSS of West Virginia.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted—

To Mr. HELGESEN, for 2 weeks, on account of sickness.

To Mr. BELL of Georgia, for 10 days, on account of illness in his family.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia offers a report from the Committee on Rules, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARDWICK, from the Committee on Rules, reports back the following resolution (H. Res. 203) to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass:

House resolution 203 (H. Rept. 35).

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof which the chairman of the committee may appoint, be, and the same hereby is, empowered to investigate and inquire into the condition of the financial relations between the District of Columbia and the United States, as well as to the correctness of the books and accounts relative thereto, whether those books or accounts be kept by the United States or by the District of Columbia.

Said committee hereby is empowered, further, to examine and investigate the books and accounts of any officer or employee (past or present) of the District of Columbia, or of any other person having business dealings or transactions with the District of Columbia.

And said committee hereby is empowered, further, to inquire into and investigate the official conduct, acts, omissions, and doings of any officer or employee (past or present) of the District of Columbia.

And said committee hereby is empowered, further, to inquire into and investigate the books, accounts, and affairs of any public utility or common carrier doing business or operating in the District of Columbia, including any ice manufacturer, any market-house company or corporation, any market company, any taxicab or motor vehicle company, the Washington Terminal Co., any cold-storage or warehouse company, and any person, company, or corporation dealing in meats or other provisions in the District of Columbia.

For the purposes above set out the said committee is hereby empowered, in its discretion, to send for and compel the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers before it; and the chairman, or acting chairman, may administer oaths or affirmations.

The sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, hereby is appropriated out of the contingent fund of the House in order that this resolution may be put into effect. Said committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, is empowered to sit during the sessions of Congress or during the recesses between sessions of Congress, and may employ stenographers and accountants, who shall be paid out of said \$20,000 upon vouchers signed by the chairman or acting chairman of said committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, this resolution explains itself. Gentlemen who have listened to its reading know what it is. I will say, however, in a word that the purpose of the resolution is to confer upon the Committee on the District of Columbia the power to conduct certain investigations and examinations into the affairs of the District of Columbia.

First, into those affairs so far as they relate to the United States Government, and, second, in regard to the officers of the District of Columbia.

I do not think we need any extended debate on the resolution; but I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], the author of the resolution, for such further explanation as the House may require.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the Sixty-second Congress appropriated from the contingent fund of the House the sum of \$15,000 with which to conduct an investigation similar to the one asked for in this resolution. No sooner had that resolution been adopted and the Committee on the District of Columbia had announced that it would begin its investigation

tion into the affairs of the lunatic asylum than the superintendent of that asylum rushed down to the Capitol and went before the Committee on Appropriations and admitted that the District of Columbia was indebted to the National Government in the sum of \$769,000, which had been accumulating for years, but which had not been collected from the District of Columbia. If nothing else had been done, the money would have been well expended.

But the accounts relative to the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia are of more importance. The accountants have found beyond all peradventure, beyond the question of any man who is familiar with the subject, that the District of Columbia is indebted to the Federal Government on that account in the sum of \$1,003,257.24. That we believe is sufficient warrant for asking for the continuance of this appropriation. In going through the accounts relative to the interest on those bonds the accountant informs the committee that he located several hundred thousand dollars more due to the Federal Government from the District of Columbia. They were questions which were collateral to the interest on the bonds, and he did not take them up as he went along, but he made memoranda as to where he can go and locate those sums, and we believe that he will locate them to the satisfaction even of the officers of the corporations who must pay them. The figures of the accountant have been verified by Mr. Hodgson, an expert accountant in the Treasury Department, who was designated by Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, to go through these accounts with the committee accountant. I have in my hand a report of the committee, containing the testimony of Mr. Hodgson, the Treasury expert accountant, in which he says that he has gone over the items of the committee accountant, item by item, that he finds them absolutely correct, and that while he handled the figures in another way, the result has been just the same, to the cent. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file as a part of my remarks a copy of that report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The report referred to is as follows:

INTEREST ON THE 3.65 BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, APPOINTED UNDER HOUSE RESOLUTIONS NOS. 154 AND 200, ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Acting under House resolutions Nos. 154 and 200, adopted during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, the chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia appointed Representatives OLDFIELD, GEORGE, REDFIELD, LOBECK, SULLOWAY, DYER, BERGER, and JOHNSON of Kentucky as a subcommittee to conduct the investigations and inquiries provided for in said resolutions.

When the subcommittee met and organized, Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky was chosen as chairman of the subcommittee. By proper resolutions the chairman was authorized to select accountants and stenographers for the purposes set out in the said resolutions. He thereupon selected Mr. T. Scott Mayes as accountant and Mr. J. R. Mayes as assistant accountant.

After Mr. Mayes had otherwise equipped himself for the work, written request was made by the chairman of the subcommittee upon the Secretary of the Treasury to detail an accountant in the Treasury Department to work with him, so that the ultimate finding of Mr. Mayes might be known by a Treasury accountant to be absolutely correct.

In answer to this request, the Secretary of the Treasury detailed Mr. T. A. Hodgson, who had had charge of the accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia for more than 30 years.

The two committee accountants above referred to made report to the subcommittee under date of February 15, 1913, to the effect that they had found from the books that the District of Columbia is indebted to the United States in the sum of \$1,003,257.24 on account of advancements made by the United States to the District of Columbia for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

This indebtedness is reported by the said accountants to have accrued between August 1, 1876, and January 24, 1878, both dates inclusive. As above stated, the said report was filed by the accountants with the subcommittee February 15, 1913. On the same day Mr. T. A. Hodgson, hereinbefore referred to as the accountant in the Treasury Department, was called before the committee; and, after being duly sworn, stated that the figures and the net result thereof, as set out in the report made by Mr. T. Scott Mayes and Mr. J. R. Mayes, was correct.

While the 3.65 bonds were authorized under an act of June 20, 1874 (vol. 18, p. 116, U. S. Stat. L.), none of them was issued before October of that year, and their issue was continued in different amounts and at different times until 1911. Since that time none of these bonds has been issued.

Attention is invited by the committee to the fact that Mr. Hodgson has had charge of that account during the time that the greater number of these bonds were issued. He, above all other men, has been in position to know what indebtedness was paid by these bonds. In his testimony, which is hereto attached, he states that the bonds were issued for the purpose of taking up the board of audit certificates, and that these certificates were issued by the District of Columbia for work done for the District of Columbia.

In the testimony of Mr. Hodgson will be found a summary statement of his own which handles the figures in a somewhat different way than the figures are handled by Mr. Mayes in his report; but special attention is invited to the fact that the result is just the same.

The accountants, in reaching a final conclusion, were controlled by the following acts of Congress:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall reserve of any of the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the actual current expenses of schools, the police, and the fire department, a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds of the District, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1876, and apply the same to that purpose; and in case there shall not be a sufficient sum of said revenues in the Treasury of the United States at such time as said interest may be due, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay said interest, and the same shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from time to time as said revenues may be paid into said Treasury until the full amount shall have been refunded. (Approved July 31, 1876, vol. 19, p. 106, U. S. Stat. L.)

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall reserve of any of the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the actual current expenses of schools, the police, and fire department, a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds of the District during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1877, and apply the same to that purpose; and in case there shall not be a sufficient sum of said revenues in the Treasury of the United States at such time as said interest may be due, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay said interest; and the same shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from time to time as said revenues may be paid into said Treasury until the full amount shall have been refunded." (Approved Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 346, U. S. Stat. L.)

The only permanent act of Congress relative to the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds is as follows:

"Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, when the same shall become due and payable; and all amounts so paid shall be credited as a part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District of Columbia, as hereinbefore provided." (Approved June 11, 1878, U. S. Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 105.)

And the only permanent act of Congress creating a sinking fund for the redemption of the 3.65 bonds is as follows:

"And there is hereby appropriated, out of the proportional sum which the United States may contribute toward the expenses of the District of Columbia, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and annually thereafter, such sums as will, with the interest thereon at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, be sufficient to pay the principal of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia issued under the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, at maturity, which said sums the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually invest in said bonds at not exceeding the par value thereof, and all bonds so redeemed shall cease to bear interest and shall be canceled and destroyed in the same manner that United States bonds are canceled and destroyed." (Approved Mar. 3, 1879, vol. 20, p. 410, U. S. Stat. L.)

The two acts from which the above extracts are quoted were both enacted after the advancement of the \$1,003,257.24 now due the United States from the District of Columbia and in no way alter the provisions of the acts of Congress of July 31, 1876, and March 3, 1877, under which the said advancement was made, but are quoted herein to show how the law with respect to interest and sinking fund on the 3.65 bonds has been ignored, in making appropriations for that purpose, since June 11, 1878, the date of the so-called organic act.

From the above the proposition is incontrovertible that the District of Columbia is indebted to the United States in the full sum of \$1,003,257.24.

Under the law it is the plain duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer this \$1,003,257.24 upon his books from the District of Columbia to the credit of the United States; but, since this has not been done, your committee recommends that Congress take such appropriate action as will cause the District of Columbia to reimburse the United States to that extent.

The sundry civil appropriation bill which passed Congress in August, 1912, contained a provision which directed the District of Columbia to refund about \$769,000 to the United States on account of District patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane. As the sundry civil appropriation bill has not yet been presented to the present Congress for the next fiscal year, we recommend that the Appropriation Committee embrace in said bill such legislation as will cause the United States to be fully reimbursed by the District of Columbia (out of revenues derived from taxation and privileges) on account of said indebtedness of \$1,003,257.24.

The committee wishes to further report that neither its work nor that of the accountants is yet completed, the accountants advising the committee that they have located other large sums of money due from the District of Columbia to the United States.

The report of the committee accountants and the testimony of Mr. T. A. Hodgson are filed herewith as a part hereof, marked, respectively, "Exhibit A" and "Exhibit B."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BEN JOHNSON, Chairman,
W. A. OLDFIELD,
C. O. LOBECK,
VICTOR L. BERGER,
L. C. DYER,
C. A. SULLOWAY,
HENRY GEORGE, JR.,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT ON INTEREST ON 3.65 BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(By T. Scott Mayes, accountant; J. R. Mayes, assistant.)

To the Hon. Ben Johnson, chairman, and members of the Special Committee Investigating the Affairs of the District of Columbia under House resolutions Nos. 154 and 200.

GENTLEMEN: We beg to submit the following report of our investigation of the accounts of the District of Columbia and the United States as they relate to the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, issued under an act of Congress entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874.

Bonds authorized under this act were issued at different times between their authorization in 1874 and June 30, 1911, to the amount of \$14,997,300, all bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, payable semiannually on the 1st day of February and August of each year. Of these bonds, \$8,888,200 were outstanding June 30, 1911.

The first interest became due February 1, 1875, and from that date, to and including June 30, 1911, the Treasurer of the United States received, for the purpose of paying the interest upon these bonds, the sum of \$18,069,106.46, and paid out of said receipts on account of interest during the same period the sum of \$18,063,327.10, leaving in his hands on June 30, 1911, the sum of \$5,779.36, to meet the payment of the interest then due. Of the said sum of \$18,069,106.46 deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds, the sum of \$186,322.15 was deposited by the commissioners of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1876, as shown by this report, Statement A; and there was deposited to the credit of said Treasurer's account on October 31, 1877, the sum of 6 cents.

The sum of \$186,322.15, deposited by the said commissioners of said sinking fund was collected by them from the holders of board of audit certificates at the time the certificates were exchanged for 3.65 bonds. This deposit was for interest accrued on the bonds from August 1, 1874, to the date of the board of audit certificates for which the bonds were exchanged. In other words, the parties receiving the bonds paid for the accrued interest which they were not entitled to collect, and the money thus received was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in order to pay this accrued interest when demanded.

The 6 cents deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States October 31, 1877, was required to be deposited by order of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, by letter of October 30, 1877, to Hon. A. U. Wyman, late Treasurer of the United States. The accounts of the late Treasurer had been stated and it was ascertained that the amount to his credit was 6 cents short of the amount necessary to pay past-due interest on the 3.65 bonds, for which reason the deposit was required. This shortage of 6 cents grew out of an error in exchange of board of audit certificates for 3.65 bonds, and the deposit had to be made by the Treasurer or the sinking fund commissioners; but there is no record to show who made the deposit. As it was not made by the United States, and as we can find no evidence that it was made by the District of Columbia, it is treated as a payment not made by either.

On January 19, 1877, the First National Bank of New York sent to the Treasurer of the United States 100 fifty-dollar 3.65 coupon bonds to be exchanged for registered bonds of the same issue. The coupons for interest due February 1, 1877, on 23 of these bonds had been detached; and, as the registered bonds bore interest covering the same period which was covered by the detached coupons, the bank was required to deposit \$20.99, the amount of the detached coupons, in order to meet the coupons when presented for payment. This sum of \$20.99 was deposited by the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for payment of 3.65 interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. The amount necessary to pay these coupons having been paid into the Treasury by the bank, it is treated as interest not paid by either the United States or by the District of Columbia.

By deducting the 6 cents deposited by order of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the \$20.99 deposited by the First National Bank of New York, and the \$186,322.15 deposited by the commissioners of the sinking fund from the total amount received by the Treasurer of the United States for payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia to and including June 30, 1911, viz, \$18,069,106.46, we find the total amount paid to the Treasurer of the United States by the District of Columbia and the United States to be \$17,882,763.26 to pay interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia from date of issue to and including June 30, 1911.

Since the passage of the act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878, to and including June 30, 1911, there has been advanced to the Treasurer of the United States out of the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of paying the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia the sum of \$16,313,383.23, all of which, except \$180,485.18, has been credited as a part of the annual and deficiency appropriations made by the United States toward the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years from 1879 to 1911, both inclusive.

All of the \$16,313,383.23, except the sum of \$180,485.18, was appropriated by various acts of Congress as shown by Statements F, G, H, and I of this report. This last-named sum of \$180,485.18 was advanced to the Treasurer of the United States, as shown by his published reports on the sinking fund and funded debt of the District of Columbia, as amounts "received from permanent appropriation for interest on the 3.65 per cent bonds (sec. 4, act of June 11, 1878)": and, thus, the aggregate amount made available for the payment of 3.65 interest was increased \$180,485.18 beyond the regular annual and deficiency appropriations made by Congress for that purpose. The aggregate amount made available by congressional and raised appropriations from June 11, 1878, to and including June 30, 1911, \$16,313,383.23, was charged one-half against the revenues of the United States and one-half against the revenues of the District of Columbia.

In the published report of the Treasurer of the United States on the sinking fund and funded debt of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, he discusses the questions of providing for settlement of Court of Claims judgments against the District of Columbia, as provided in act approved June 16, 1880, and of raising an appropriation for the purpose of paying the accumulated interest on the said Court of Claims judgments or upon the bonds issued therefor, and says that on May 7, 1881, he communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury, and desired to know whether or not a permanent appropriation was raised by section 4 of act approved June 11, 1878, for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds, and that his communication was referred, for opinion, to the First Comptroller, who expressed the following views:

"Under the act of July 16, 1880, both principal and interest of these judgments may be paid in 3.65 bonds, or, under amended act of March 3, 1881, from the proceeds of sales of 3.65 bonds; but as section 4 of the act of June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., 105), provides that 'hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, issued in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, when the same shall become due and payable, and all amounts so paid shall be credited as a part of the appropriation for the year toward the expenses of the District of

Columbia'; I would therefore recommend an indefinite appropriation under this act as an appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia; all amounts so paid to be credited as a part of the appropriation of \$3,425,257.35 by the act of June 4, 1880, and deficiencies made for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the present fiscal year.

"Payments made for interest on judgments rendered after July 1, 1881, should be charged to the appropriation for the District for the then fiscal year 1882."

The Treasurer says:

"The letter was then returned to this office with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to the honorable Treasurer United States, inviting attention to inclosed opinion of the acting first comptroller. An appropriation will be raised upon the books of the department to pay the interest on the judgment cases referred to herein, under the title of 'Interest on 3.65 bonds, District of Columbia, act June 11, 1878 (judgments, acts June 16, 1880, and March 3, 1881), from which the Treasurer will be reimbursed for expenditures on this account.'"

The acting first comptroller held that these raised appropriations for the payment of interest on 3.65 bonds exchanged for or sold to satisfy Court of Claims judgments against the District of Columbia should be charged to the appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year in which the appropriations were raised. This was not done; but, in so much as there was an unexpended balance of appropriations for the fiscal years in which the appropriations were raised, which was covered into the Treasury, the effect was the same as though the said raised appropriations had been treated as directed by the acting first comptroller.

A tabulated statement of the advances from the raised appropriations above referred to is shown by Exhibit No. 1 of this report, and each advancement for that purpose to the Treasurer of the United States is included in statement I as "Appropriations raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878."

Before the passage of said act of June 11, 1878, there was advanced to the Treasurer of the United States, for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds, the sum of \$1,755,723.23.

Of this sum, 6 cents was deposited by order of the comptroller, \$186,322.15 by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and \$20.99 by the First National Bank of New York, as before stated; and \$198,622.79 was deposited by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in pursuance of joint resolution of Congress approved March 14, 1876, and \$367,500 was appropriated by Congress out of the Treasury of the United States, and \$1,003,257.24 was advanced to the Treasurer by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States out of the revenues of the United States.

The first appropriation made by Congress for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds was \$182,500 by act approved February 1, 1875, and the second was \$185,000 by act approved March 3, 1875. On March 14, 1876, Congress, by joint resolution, ordered the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay to the Treasurer of the United States an amount sufficient to pay the interest due February 1, 1876, and the commissioners gave the Treasurer of the United States a check for \$200,000, and on November 22, 1876, the Treasurer of the United States paid back to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the sum of \$1,377.21, the difference between \$200,000 and \$198,622.79, the last-named sum being the amount required to pay the February 1, 1876, interest. The \$198,622.79 was the only payment of interest on account of the 3.65 bonds made by the District of Columbia from the date of issue until after the passage of act of June 11, 1878.

In the act entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1876 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 19, p. 83), Congress provided for the support of the District of Columbia government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, by a tax of \$1.50 on each \$100 of the assessed value of the real and personal property of the District of Columbia, excepting the real and personal property of the United States and other property exempted from taxation by said act.

Section 2 of said act is as follows:

"That the amount collected under the provisions of this act shall be distributed for the purposes required under the various acts in force in the District of Columbia, upon a just and fair apportionment to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their successors in office: *Provided*, That before any of said fund shall be expended, said apportionment shall be established and published by said commissioners at least six times consecutively in a daily newspaper of the District of Columbia, and said published apportionment shall stand as the law for the distribution of the funds herein mentioned: *Provided further*, That deficiencies in any of said funds enumerated in said apportionment may be supplied from any surplus in either of said funds so apportioned; but unless a surplus exists, the revenues belonging to one fund shall not be applied to the purposes of any other fund."

Section 3 of said act provides that one half of the taxes levied by said act was due December 1, 1876, and the other half June 1, 1877, and provides further that—

"In every case where the tax levied by this act shall be paid in installments as herein authorized, each of said payments shall be deemed to have been made on the several funds and for the different purposes indicated in the second section of this act; and an equal pro rata proportion of the payment so made shall be carried to the credit of the respective funds."

Section 13 of said act is as follows:

"That the treasurer of the District, upon receiving any moneys, shall forthwith deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, and said moneys thus deposited shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States only in such sums and at such times as the same shall be actually required, and only for the expenditures authorized by law, and only upon warrants of the accounting officers of the District, and issued under the direction of the Commissioners of the District or their successors in office.

The apportionment required to be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of taxes levied by this act was made by them and published in the Evening Star, a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; said publications of said apportionment were made in the month of November, 1876, for six consecutive issues of the said paper; and, when so published said apportionment became the law for the distribution of the moneys collected on account of said levy, and the surplus only of any apportionment could be used for a purpose other than that for which it was apportioned.

A copy of the apportionment, together with the affidavit of Henry G. Hanford, assistant auditor of the Evening Star, is made part of this report and is designated as Exhibit No. 2.

The commissioners apportioned out of each \$1.50 to be collected on account of said levy the sum of 52 cents and 7 mills "for interest on the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, guaranteed by the United States, act of Congress approved July 31, 1876."

This apportionment was adhered to in every tax collection reported during the fiscal year 1877, except the one reported December 30, 1876. In this collection of December 30, 1876, the entire apportionment was slightly changed from the published apportionment, each fund, except the general fund of the District, receiving a little less than it was entitled to receive, the fund for interest on the 3.65 bonds receiving \$0.52432 instead of \$0.527 out of each \$1.50 collected. This irregular apportionment of the one collection was unquestionably due to an error in calculation.

There was collected for interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia on account of the levy for the fiscal year 1877 and during the fiscal year 1877 the sum of \$432,286.69, and from July 1, 1877, to October 31, 1877, the further sum of \$34,968.69, and from October 31, 1877, to June 30, 1878, the further sum of \$23,349.32, and in all the sum of \$490,504.70 to June 30, 1878.

Up to October 31, 1877, the apportionment was made of each collection reported, but after October 31, 1877, the apportionment was ignored and the collections thereafter were treated as *general revenues* of the District of Columbia.

The act of Congress approved July 31, 1876 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 106), provides:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall reserve of any of the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the actual current expenses of schools, the police, and the fire department a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds of the District during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1876, and apply the same to that purpose; and in case there shall not be a sufficient sum of said revenues in the Treasury of the United States at such time as said interest may be due, then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to advance from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay said interest, and the same shall be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from time to time, as said revenues may be paid into said Treasury, until the full amount shall have been refunded."

The Secretary of the Treasury, under this act, advanced to the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, the sum of \$501,628.62 from the revenues of the United States.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877 (U. S. Stat., 19; p. 346), the Secretary of the Treasury was again directed to reserve from any revenues of the District of Columbia not required for *actual current expenses of schools, police, and fire department*, a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1877, and apply the same to that purpose; and, in case a sufficient sum of said revenues was not in the Treasury of the United States at such time as the interest became due, then the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to advance a sum sufficient to pay the interest, the same to be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from time to time until the full amount should have been refunded. Under this act the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States advanced to the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of paying the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, the sum of \$501,628.62 from the revenues of the United States.

The two acts of Congress just referred to, in which provision was made for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 bonds for the fiscal years 1877 and 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve from the revenues of the District of Columbia not required for the *actual current expenses of schools, police, and fire department* a sum sufficient to meet the interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds.

The revenues of the District of Columbia since July 11, 1874, had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, but none had been covered into the Treasury by covering warrant until September 28, 1878. As shown by the accounts kept in the Treasury Department, on August 1, 1876, the day the Secretary of the Treasury advanced \$250,814.31 to pay the August 1, 1876, interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had to the credit of their revenue and tax account with the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$377,212.49, none of which was reserved to pay the interest then due, but the full amount was advanced by the Secretary out of the revenues of the United States. At the time the Secretary of the Treasury advanced the \$250,814.31 to pay the February 1, 1877, interest on the 3.65 bonds the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had to their credit on the books in the Treasury Department the sum of \$145,132.15, none of which was reserved to pay the interest then due. At the time the Secretary of the Treasury advanced \$250,814.31 to pay the August 1, 1877, interest on the 3.65 bonds the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had to their credit on the books in the Treasury Department the sum of \$142,914.61, none of which was reserved to pay the interest then due.

At the time the Secretary of the Treasury advanced \$250,814.31 to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds due February 1, 1878, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had to their credit on the books in the Treasury Department the sum of \$296,099.81, none of which was reserved to pay the interest then due.

It is true that if the entire amount on hand to the credit of the Commissioners of the District at the time these advances were made by the Secretary of the Treasury was needed for *actual current expenses of the schools, the police, and fire department*, then it could not have been reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury; but during the fiscal years 1877 and 1878 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury Department revenues amounting to over \$1,800,000 in excess of the *actual current expenses of schools, police, and fire department*, out of which Congress had directed that the Treasury of the United States should be reimbursed, but no reimbursement was made.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia had to their credit on the books in the Treasury Department at the close of the fiscal year 1878, after the payment of all outstanding checks, \$29,395.40, which could have been applied as a reimbursement on account of the \$1,003,257.24 advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds for the fiscal years 1877 and 1878; but, instead, it went into the general fund and helped to swell the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1879, by reason of which the United States was compelled to contribute a like sum from its revenues.

On June 30, 1889, according to the Treasury statement of the accounts between the District of Columbia and the United States the District of Columbia had in the Treasury of the United States \$512,958.11 of unappropriated revenues; and on June 30, 1896, \$825,768.71; this

amount, together with the unadvanced balances of appropriations at this time, amounted to \$1,106,160.47, according to Treasury statement of the District of Columbia account, and was more than sufficient to have reimbursed the United States Treasury for these advances, but no reimbursement was made.

We know of no reason why the plain provisions of the acts of July 31, 1876, and March 3, 1877, as to reimbursement to the United States for \$1,003,257.24, advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds, were not complied with. The same sections that gave the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to advance the money directed and made ample provision for its repayment.

The provisions of the two acts are so simple that there should be no difficulty in construing them. The records made at the time on the books of the Treasury of the United States and the action of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are both proof positive that all parties concerned knew that the sums so advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury were to be reimbursed, and also the source from which the reimbursement was to be made.

Both the "appropriation" and "personal" ledgers in the Treasury of the United States by the entries made thereon show that the amounts advanced were to be repaid to the United States. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, knowing that these amounts were to be repaid to the United States, collected from taxation on account of the levy of 1877 the sum of \$490,504.70 for that purpose, which, under the apportionment made by them, could not be used for other purposes, but was never used for the purpose for which it was collected and set aside.

Guided by the various acts of Congress making provision for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, all of which are referred to in this report and statement of account, we find that the District of Columbia is indebted to the United States in the sum of \$1,003,257.24 on account of interest paid on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia from date of issue to and including June 30, 1911, the date to which we have gone in this investigation.

From June 20, 1874, the date of the act authorizing the issue of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to June 11, 1878, the District of Columbia contributed \$198,622.79 and the United States \$1,370,757.24 to the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds.

If the mandatory provisions of the acts of July 1, 1876, and March 3, 1877, which require the reimbursement of \$1,003,257.24 to the United States, are to be ignored, and in lieu thereof is to be substituted the contention of some that the United States is to pay one-half of the interest on those bonds, then the District of Columbia would owe the United States \$586,067.22. If the contention of others, that all debts owing by the District of Columbia on June 11, 1878, are to be paid one-half by the District of Columbia and one-half by the United States, is to be substituted for the mandatory provisions of said acts of Congress, then, in that event, the District of Columbia would owe the United States on account of interest payments on the 3.65 bonds one-half of \$1,003,257.24, or the sum of \$501,628.62.

We fail to see any reason why either of these mere contentions should be substituted for the plain provisions of acts of Congress requiring the repayment of the entire amount of \$1,003,257.24, advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the revenues of the United States.

In order to ascertain what amount had been paid by the District of Columbia on account of interest on the 3.65 bonds from the date of the issue of these bonds up to June 30, 1878, it was necessary that we make a thorough investigation both of the accounts of the District of Columbia and of the United States with the District of Columbia from June 20, 1874, to June 30, 1878.

Owing to the manner in which the accounts of the District of Columbia were kept at that time, and owing to the further fact that the index to but one ledger could be found, it became necessary for us to read every journal entry covering that period. By this examination the fact was ascertained that only \$198,622.79 was paid by the District of Columbia on account of interest on the 3.65 bonds up to June 30, 1878; and by this examination we also ascertained that the United States had advanced for the same period for that purpose the sum of \$1,370,757.24.

The revenues of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1878, to and including June 11, 1911, were deposited daily with the Treasurer of the United States and thereafter covered into the Treasury of the United States and amounted to over \$100,000,000. In order to know whether or not any of these revenues had been reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the United States Treasury for the \$1,003,257.24 paid by the United States during the fiscal years 1877 and 1878, and in order to ascertain who had paid the interest on the 3.65 bonds from June 30, 1878, to and including June 30, 1911, it became necessary for us to make a thorough analysis of the general account between the District of Columbia and the United States from June 30, 1878, to and including June 30, 1911.

The work of collecting all the data necessary to a full and complete statement of the general account involves a great amount of labor because of the vast number of details entering into the account. Progress is retarded because hundreds of the books and most of the papers necessary to be examined are in the file rooms far removed from ledgers and journals and papers to which reference must frequently be made during our daily examinations.

In this general account all of the revenues of the District of Columbia deposited into the Treasury of the United States since June 30, 1878, to and including June 30, 1911, and all acts and appropriations by Congress affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia approved prior to June 30, 1911, for the fiscal years 1879 to 1911, inclusive, and all advances made from appropriations, and all repayments made thereto, and all amounts covered into the Treasury by surplus-fund warrants, have to be considered.

In making the examination and analysis of the general account essential to a full and complete statement of the 3.65 interest account we have completed much of the work necessary for our report on the general account, which we will make as soon as completed.

The payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds is but one of the many items considered in this general account; but, owing to the fact that the statement of this interest account covers certain fiscal years prior to July 1, 1878, which fiscal years are not covered by the general account, we deemed it necessary to make a separate statement thereof.

All the payments of the 3.65 interest were made by the Treasurer of the United States, and his disbursing account is kept on the General Treasury agency ledgers, Nos. 10 to 43, inclusive, and on the unnumbered ledgers for the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.

We have stated this account by ledgers in order that those desiring to do so may compare the statement with the ledger accounts. State-

ments A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I and the consolidated statements thereof are appended hereto and made part of this report. In these statements all ledger debits and credits are eliminated except those debits showing actual payments of interest and those credits showing the actual advance warrants and deposits of money. The entries eliminated are found on debit journals Nos. 12 to 48, inclusive, and on credit journals Nos. 35 to 175, inclusive.

We report that there is due the United States from the District of Columbia on said interest account the sum of \$1,003,257.24.

Respectfully submitted.

T. SCOTT MAYES, Accountant.
J. R. MAYES, Assistant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1913.

Consolidation of statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, showing the aggregate amount received by the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and the aggregate interest paid on said bonds, from the date of issue to the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1911, and the balance cash on hand June 30, 1911.

Statements.	Payments of interest.	Receipts from all sources.
A.....	\$752,041.23	\$752,445.00
B.....	250,516.79	250,814.31
C.....	250,848.99	250,835.30
D.....	250,628.12	250,814.31
E.....	250,170.06	250,814.31
F.....	249,982.14	250,814.31
G.....	249,459.27	250,814.31
H.....	238,652.53	246,464.42
I.....	15,571,027.97	15,565,290.19
Total.....	18,063,327.10	18,069,106.46
1911, June 30: Balance on hand, to pay interest due.	5,779.36	
	18,069,106.46	18,069,106.46

Analysis of receipts for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1911.

Receipts of Treasurer of the United States.....	\$18,069,106.46
Receipts from United States and District of Columbia, each contributing one-half for fiscal years 1879 to 1911, inclusive, from congressional and raised appropriations.....	16,313,383.23
Receipts for fiscal years prior to July 1, 1878.....	1,755,723.23
Receipts contributed by neither the United States nor the District of Columbia.....	186,343.20
Receipts from the United States and the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1878.....	1,569,380.03
Receipts from United States Treasury on account of appropriations Feb. 11, 1875, and Mar. 3, 1875.....	\$367,500.00
Receipts from Commissioners of District of Columbia on account of joint resolution, Mar. 14, 1876.....	198,622.79
Receipts from United States Treasury on account of advances made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, July 31, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1877, which amount was to be, but has not been, reimbursed by the District of Columbia to the United States Treasury, and is now due the United States from the District of Columbia.....	1,003,257.24
	1,569,380.03

Statement of moneys received and payments made by the Treasurer of the United States on account of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, as shown by Treasury ledgers.

STATEMENT A.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1875.	Ledger No. 10, page 212. February, 1875, interest.		
Feb. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 269.....		\$75,000.00
Mar. 11	By Treasury warrant No. 430.....		15,000.00
Apr. 6	By Treasury warrant No. 503.....		25,000.00
	By Treasury warrant No. 731.....		67,500.00
June 29	These four warrants were advanced on account of appropriation act of Feb. 1, 1875 (U. S. Stat., vol. 18, p. 305).		
	To interest paid from Feb. 12, 1875, to June 29, 1875, inclusive.....	\$154,554.64	
	To unpaid appropriation deposited in Treasury.....	27,945.36	
		182,500.00	182,500.00
Aug. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 1644.....		27,945.36
	This warrant was drawn on account of the unexpended balance of the appropriation act of Feb. 1, 1875, which balance was covered into the Treasury June 29, 1875.		
	By balance overpayment forwarded to ledger No. 10, page 213.....		4,003.98
Sept. 28	To interest paid from July 31 to Sept. 28, 1875, inclusive.....	31,949.34	
		31,949.34	31,949.34

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT A—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1875.	Ledger No. 10, page 213. February and August, 1875, interest.		
July 31	By deposit by commissioners, sinking fund.....		\$23,439.63
Oct. 8	do.....		10,000.00
Nov. 22	do.....		20,000.00
Dec. 1	do.....		20,000.00
20	To interest paid from Nov. 18 to Dec. 20, 1875, inclusive.....	\$79,441.55	
	To amount of overpayment from page 212.....	4,003.98	
	To balance forwarded to ledger No. 11, page 280.....	27,830.18	
		111,275.71	111,275.71
1876.	Ledger No. 11, page 280. February and August, 1875, and February, 1876, interest.		
Jan. 1	By balance from ledger No. 10, page 213.....		\$27,830.18
5	By deposit by commissioners, sinking fund.....		20,000.00
12	do.....		22,243.35
15	do.....		1.83
Feb. 4	do.....		20,000.00
Mar. 16	By amount paid Treasurer of the United States by Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as required by joint resolution of Congress approved Mar. 14, 1876 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 211), by check No. 11 for.....	\$200,000.00	
	Less amount repaid to Commissioners of District of Columbia Nov. 22, 1876 (ledger No. 11, p. 520).....	1,377.21	
			198,622.79
Nov. 22	To interest paid from Jan. 14 to Nov. 22, 1876, inclusive.....	\$296,927.44	
	To balance to ledger No. 12, page 390.....	4,571.97	
		301,499.41	301,499.41
1877.	Ledger No. 12, page 390. February and August, 1875, and February, 1876, interest.		
Jan. 1	By balance from ledger No. 11, page 280.....		\$4,571.97
Oct. 31	By cash deposit (by order of comptroller).....		.06
Dec. 22	To interest paid from Jan. 19 to Dec. 22, 1877, inclusive.....	\$2,310.42	
	To balance to ledger No. 13, page 215.....	2,261.61	
		4,572.03	4,572.03
1878.	Ledger No. 13, page 215. February and August, 1875, and February, 1876, interest.		
Jan. 1	By balance from ledger No. 12, page 390.....		\$2,261.61
June 26	To interest paid from Feb. 6 to June 26, 1878, inclusive.....	\$118.62	
	To balance to ledger No. 13, page 352.....	2,142.99	
		2,261.61	2,261.61
1878.	Ledger No. 14, page 352. February and August, 1875, and February, 1876, interest.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 13, page 215.....		\$2,142.99
1879.			
May 2	To interest paid from Aug. 22, 1878, to May 2, 1879, inclusive.....	\$1,334.08	
	To balance to ledger No. 15, page 391.....	808.91	
		2,142.99	2,142.99
1879.	Ledger No. 15, page 391. February and August, 1875, and February, 1876, interest.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 14, page 352.....		\$808.91
Oct. 14	To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Oct. 14, 1879, inclusive.....	\$405.14	
	To balance transferred to ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....	403.77	
		808.91	808.91
1875.	Ledger No. 10, page 212. August, 1875, interest.		
Aug. 6	By Treasury warrant 1678.....		\$185,000.00
	This warrant drawn on account of appropriation, act Mar. 3, 1875 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 376).		
Nov. 18	To interest paid from Aug. 16 to Nov. 18, 1875, inclusive.....	\$185,000.00	
		185,000.00	185,000.00
RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT A.			
		Payments.	Receipts.
	Ledger No. 10, page 212:		
	Receipts from congressional appropriations.....		\$367,500.00
	Payments of interest.....	\$371,503.98	

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.
RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT A—continued.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 10, page 213: Deposit by commissioners, sinking fund.....		\$111,275.71
Payments of interest.....	\$79,441.55	
Ledger No. 11, page 280: Deposit by commissioners, sinking fund.....		75,046.44
Deposit by Commissioners District of Columbia.....		198,622.79
Payments of interest.....	296,927.44	
Ledger No. 12, page 390: Cash deposited by order of comptroller.....		.06
Payments of interest.....	2,310.42	
Ledger No. 13, page 215: Payments of interest.....	118.62	
Ledger No. 14, page 352: Payments of interest.....	1,334.08	
Ledger No. 15, page 391: Payments of interest.....	405.14	
Total.....	752,041.23	752,445.00
Balance to merged interest account.....	403.77	
	752,445.00	752,445.00

STATEMENT B.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1876. Aug. 1	Ledger No. 11, page 281. August, 1876, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 1449..... This warrant was drawn on account appropriation, act July 31, 1876 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 106).		\$250,814.31
Nov. 24	To interest paid from Aug. 10 to Nov. 24, 1876, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 12, page 391.....	\$245,813.81 5,000.50	
		250,814.31	250,814.31
1877. Jan. 1 Dec. 22	Ledger No. 12, page 391. August, 1876, interest. By balance from ledger No. 11, page 281..... To interest paid from Jan. 19 to Dec. 22, 1877, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 13, page 215.....		\$5,000.50
		\$3,923.73 1,076.77	
		5,000.50	5,000.50
1878. Jan. 1 June 24	Ledger No. 13, page 215. August, 1876, interest. By balance from ledger No. 12, page 391..... To interest paid from Jan. 16 to June 24, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 14, page 352.....		\$1,076.77
		\$123.16 953.61	
		1,076.77	1,076.77
1878. July 1	Ledger No. 14, page 352. August, 1876, interest. By balance from ledger No. 13, page 215.....		\$953.61
1879. May 2	To interest paid from July 30, 1878, to May 2, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 391.....	\$499.13 454.48	
		953.61	953.61
1879. July 1 Oct. 10	Ledger No. 15, page 391. August, 1876, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 352..... To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Oct. 10, inclusive (1879)..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....		\$454.48
		\$156.96 297.52	
		454.48	454.48

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT B.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 11, page 281: Receipts from congressional appropriations.....		\$250,814.31
Payments of interest.....	\$245,813.81	
Ledger No. 12, page 391: Payments of interest.....	3,923.73	
Ledger No. 13, page 215: Payments of interest.....	123.16	
Ledger No. 14, page 352: Payments of interest.....	499.13	
Ledger No. 15, page 391: Payments of interest.....	156.96	
Total.....	250,516.79	250,814.31
Balance to merged interest account.....	297.52	
	250,814.31	250,814.31

STATEMENT C.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1877. Feb. 1	Ledger No. 12, page 392. February, 1877, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 258..... This sum was advanced on account of act July 31, 1876 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 106).		\$250,835.30

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.
STATEMENT C—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1877. Dec. 22	Ledger No. 12, page 392. February, 1877, interest—Continued. To interest paid from Aug. 8 to Dec. 22, 1877, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 13, page 216.....	\$249,386.25 1,449.05	
		250,835.30	\$250,835.30
1878. Jan. 1 June 26	Ledger No. 13, page 216. February, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 12, page 392..... To interest paid from Jan. 9 to June 26, 1878, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 14, page 353.....		\$1,449.05
		\$464.48 984.57	
		1,449.05	1,449.05
1878. July 1	Ledger No. 14, page 353. February, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 13, page 216.....		\$984.57
1879. May 2	To interest paid from July 24, 1878, to May 2, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 392.....	\$745.50 239.07	
		984.57	984.57
1879. July 1 Oct. 22	Ledger No. 15, page 392. February, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 353..... To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Oct. 22, 1879, inclusive..... By balance overpayment carried to merged interest account, ledger No. 15, page 400.....		\$239.07
		\$252.76	
		252.76	252.76

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT C.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 12, page 392: Receipts from congressional appropriation.....		\$250,835.30
Payments of interest.....	\$249,386.25	
Ledger No. 13, page 216: Payments of interest.....	464.48	
Ledger No. 14, page 353: Payments of interest.....	745.50	
Ledger No. 15, page 392: Payments of interest.....	252.76	
Total.....	250,848.99	250,835.30
Balance to merged interest account.....		13.69
	250,848.99	250,848.99

STATEMENT D.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1877. July 31	Ledger No. 12, page 393. August, 1877, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 1592..... This warrant was advanced on account of act Mar. 3, 1877 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 346).		\$250,814.31
Dec. 22	To interest paid from Aug. 7 to Dec. 22, 1877, inclusive..... To balance ledger No. 13, page 216.....	\$246,714.45 4,099.86	
		250,814.31	250,814.31
1878. Jan. 1 June 24	Ledger No. 13, page 216. August, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 12, page 393..... To interest paid from Jan. 9 to June 24, 1878, inclusive..... To balance ledger No. 14, page 355.....		\$4,099.86
		\$2,403.52 1,696.34	
		4,099.86	4,099.86
1878. July 1	Ledger No. 14, page 355. August, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 13, page 216.....		\$1,696.34
1879. May 2	To interest paid from July 24, 1878, to May 2, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 392.....	\$997.33 699.01	
		1,696.34	1,696.34
1879. July 1 Nov. 20	Ledger No. 15, page 392. August, 1877, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 355..... To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to merged interest account, ledger No. 15, page 400.....		\$699.01
		\$512.82 186.19	
		699.01	699.01

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT D.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 12, page 393: Receipts from congressional appropriations.....		\$250,814.31
Payments of interest.....	\$246,714.45	
Ledger No. 13, page 216: Payments of interest.....	2,403.52	
Ledger No. 14, page 353: Payments of interest.....	997.33	
Ledger No. 15, page 392: Payments of interest.....	512.82	
Total.....	250,628.12	250,814.31
Balance to merged interest account.....	186.19	
	250,628.31	250,814.31

STATEMENT E.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1878. Jan. 24	Ledger No. 13, page 217. February, 1878, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 188..... This sum was advanced on account, act Mar. 3, 1877 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 346).		\$250,814.31
June 27	To interest paid from Feb. 5 to June 27, 1878, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 14, page 355.....	\$247,580.41 3,233.90	
		250,814.31	250,814.31
1878. July 1	Ledger No. 14, page 355. February, 1878, interest. By balance from ledger No. 13, page 217.....		\$3,233.90
1879. May 2	To interest paid from July 9, 1878, to May 2, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 393.....	\$2,208.24 1,025.66	
		3,233.90	3,233.90
1879. July 1 Nov. 20	Ledger No. 15, page 393. February, 1878, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 355..... To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, 1879, inclusive..... To balance ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....		\$1,025.66
		\$381.41	
		644.25	
		1,025.66	1,025.66

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT E.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 13, page 217: Receipts from congressional appropriation.....		\$250,814.31
Payments of interest.....	\$247,580.41	
Ledger No. 14, page 355: Payments of interest.....	2,208.24	
Ledger No. 15, page 393: Payments of interest.....	381.41	
Total.....	250,170.06	250,814.31
Balance to merged interest account.....	644.25	
	250,814.31	250,814.31

STATEMENT F.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1878. Aug. 2	Ledger No. 14, page 356. August, 1878, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 1648..... Appropriation acts June 20, 1878, Mar. 3, 1879 (U. S. Stat., vol. 20, pp. 208 and 416).		\$250,814.31
1879. June 27	To interest paid from Aug. 6, 1878, to June 27, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 394.....	\$249,343.39 1,470.92	
		250,814.31	250,814.31
1879. July 1 Nov. 20	Ledger No. 15, page 394. August, 1878, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 356..... To interest paid from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....		\$1,470.92
		\$638.75	
		832.17	
		1,470.92	1,470.92

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT F.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 14, page 356: Receipts from congressional appropriation.....		\$250,814.31
Payments of interest.....	\$249,343.39	
Ledger No. 15, page 394: Payments of interest.....	638.75	
Total.....	249,982.14	250,814.31
Balance to merged interest account.....	832.17	
	250,814.31	250,814.31

STATEMENT G.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1879. Feb. 6	Ledger No. 14, pages 358-360. February, 1879, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 338..... Appropriation acts June 20, 1878, Mar. 3, 1879 (U. S. Stat., vol. 20, pp. 208 and 416).		\$250,814.31
June 27	To interest paid from Feb. 4 to June 27, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 396.....	\$245,940.66 4,873.65	
		250,814.31	250,814.31
1879. July 1 Nov. 20	Ledger No. 15, page 396. February, 1879, interest. By balance from ledger No. 14, page 360..... To interest paid from July 9 to Nov. 20, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....		\$4,873.65
		\$3,518.61	
		1,355.04	
		4,873.65	4,873.65

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT G.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 14, pages 358-360: Receipts from congressional appropriations.....		\$250,814.31
Payments of interest.....	\$245,940.66	
Ledger No. 15, page 396: Payments of interest.....	3,518.61	
Total.....	249,459.27	250,814.31
Balance to merged interest account.....	1,355.04	
	250,814.31	250,814.31

STATEMENT H.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1879. July 25	Ledger No. 15, page 398. August, 1879, interest. By Treasury warrant No. 1894..... Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1879 (U. S. Stat., vol. 20, p. 410).		\$246,464.42
Nov. 23	To interest paid from Aug. 6 to Nov. 23, 1879, inclusive..... To balance to ledger No. 15, page 400, merged interest account.....	\$238,652.53 7,811.89	
		246,464.42	246,464.42

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT H.

	Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 15, page 398: Receipts from congressional appropriations.....		\$246,464.42
Payments of interest.....	\$238,652.53	
Total.....	238,652.53	246,464.42
Balance to merged interest account.....	7,811.89	
	246,464.42	246,464.42

STATEMENT I.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1879. Dec. 1	Ledger No. 15, page 400. February, 1880, interest and unpaid balances for prior periods. By unexpended balances from prior interest periods, Feb. 1, 1875, to Aug. 1, 1879, inclusive (merged balances).....		\$11,517.14

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.
STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1880.	Ledger No. 15, page 400. February, 1880, interest and unpaid balances for prior periods—Continued.		
Jan. 28	By Treasury warrant No. 177.....		\$246,464.42
June 16	Act Mar. 3, 1879 (U. S. Stat., vol. 20, p. 410). To interest paid from Dec. 5, 1879, to June 16, 1880, inclusive.....	\$247,831.44	
	To balance to ledger No. 16, page 473.....	10,150.12	
		257,981.56	257,981.56
1880.	Ledger No. 16, pages 433-434. Fiscal year 1881.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 15, page 433.....		\$10,150.12
Sept. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 1664.....		244,183.17
1881.	By Treasury warrant No. 2076.....		150,000.00
Feb. 9	By Treasury warrant No. 318.....		162,169.93
18	By Treasury warrant No. 392.....		94,183.17
	Acts June 4 and 16, 1880, and Jan. 31, 1881 (U. S. Stat., vol. 21, pp. 162, 253, 322, respectively).		
June 28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1881.....	\$629,955.45	
	To balance to ledger No. 17, page 431.....	30,730.94	
		660,686.39	660,686.39
1881.	Ledger No. 17, pages 431-433. Fiscal year 1882.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 16, page 434.....		\$30,730.94
29	By Treasury warrant No. 2013.....		256,544.81
1882.	By Treasury warrant No. 346.....		255,894.19
Feb. 3	By Treasury warrant No. 987.....		912.50
Apr. 24	Act Mar. 3, 1881 (U. S. Stat., vol. 21, p. 466).		
1881.	By Treasury warrant No. 2015.....		1,838.68
1882.	By Treasury warrant No. 529.....		7,650.79
Feb. 27	Raised appropriation under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$9,489.47).		
June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1882.....	\$530,613.30	
	To balance to ledger No. 18, page 436.....	22,958.61	
		553,571.91	553,571.91
1882.	Ledger No. 18, pages 436-437. Fiscal year 1883.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 17, page 433.....		\$22,958.61
Aug. 5	By Treasury warrant No. 1915.....		255,302.90
1883.	By Treasury warrant No. 341.....		255,748.19
Feb. 3	By Treasury warrant No. 1807.....		1,157.05
June 23	Act July 1, 1882 (U. S. Stat., vol. 22, p. 143).		
1882.	By Treasury warrant No. 1816.....		27.52
July 25	By Treasury warrant No. 2974.....		4,225.88
Nov. 3			
1883.	By Treasury warrant No. 1692.....		2,290.40
June 16	Raised appropriation under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$6,543.80).		
28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1883.....	\$522,318.15	
	To balance to ledger No. 19, page 331.....	19,392.40	
		541,710.55	541,710.55
1883.	Ledger No. 19, pages 331-332. Fiscal year 1884.		
July 2	By balance from ledger No. 18, page 437.....		\$19,392.40
Aug. 3	By Treasury warrant No. 2293.....		255,623.18
1884.	By Treasury warrant No. 267.....		255,895.11
Jan. 28	Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1883 (U. S. Stat., vol. 22, p. 469).		
Mar. 21	By Treasury warrant No. 798.....		2,586.00
28	By Treasury warrant No. 835.....		3,113.34
May 12	By Treasury warrant No. 1248.....		336.52
June 28	By Treasury warrant No. 1725.....		863.31
	Raised appropriation, section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$6,899.17).		
28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1884.....	\$19,685.58	
	To balance to ledger No. 20, page 36.....	18,124.28	
		537,809.86	537,809.86
1884.	Ledger No. 20, page 36. Fiscal year 1885.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 19, page 332.....		\$18,124.28
9	By Treasury warrant No. 1829.....		1,355.97
28	By Treasury warrant No. 2149.....		256,094.95
1885.	By Treasury warrant No. 353.....		256,547.55
Feb. 6	Appropriation act July 5, 1884 (U. S. Stat., vol. 22, p. 469).		
1884.	By Treasury warrant No. 2249.....		545.00
Aug. 28	By Treasury warrant No. 3309.....		579.60
Oct. 30	By Treasury warrant No. 3535.....		241.52
Nov. 25	By Treasury warrant No. 3945.....		118.08
Dec. 31			

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.
STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1885.	Ledger No. 20, page 36. Fiscal year 1885—Continued.		
Jan. 13	By Treasury warrant No. 118.....		\$7,935.00
June 11	By Treasury warrant No. 1876.....		48.87
	Raised appropriation under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$9,468.07).		
29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1885.....	\$519,604.23	
	To balance to ledger No. 21, page 35.....	21,986.59	
		541,590.82	541,590.82
1885.	Ledger No. 21, pages 35 to 42. Fiscal year 1886.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 20, page 36.....		\$21,986.59
Aug. 4	By Treasury warrant No. 2630.....		256,111.37
1886.	By Treasury warrant No. 4896.....		256,401.55
Feb. 2	Appropriation act Feb. 25, 1885 (U. S. Stat., vol. 23, p. 130).		
1885.	By Treasury warrant No. 2245.....		59.80
July 3	By Treasury warrant No. 3085.....		229.95
Aug. 31	By Treasury warrant No. 3242.....		1,140.75
Sept. 16	By Treasury warrant No. 3539.....		5,154.21
Oct. 14	Raised appropriation, section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$6,593.71).		
1886.	To interest paid during fiscal year 1886.....	\$521,800.09	
June 30	To balance ledger No. 22, page 37.....	19,203.13	
		541,003.22	541,003.22
1886.	Ledger No. 22, pages 37 to 49. Fiscal year 1887.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 21, page 42.....		\$19,203.13
July 28	By Treasury warrant No. 257.....		256,113.20
1887.	By Treasury warrant No. 2852.....		256,125.06
Jan. 26	Appropriation act July 9, 1886 (U. S. Stat., vol. 24, p. 137).		
1886.	Ledger No. 22, pages 37 to 49. Fiscal year 1887.		
July 8	By Treasury warrant No. 33.....		\$1,051.20
Sept. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 743.....		36.74
1887.	By Treasury warrant No. 3454.....		239.25
Mar. 5	Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$1,327.19).		
June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1887.....	\$510,370.86	
	To balance to ledger No. 23, page 36.....	22,397.72	
		532,768.58	532,768.58
1887.	Ledger No. 23, pages 36 to 39. Fiscal year 1888.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 22, page 49.....		\$22,397.72
27	By Treasury warrant No. 302.....		256,113.20
1888.	By Treasury warrant No. 2681.....		256,113.20
Jan. 28	Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1887 (U. S. Stat., vol. 24, p. 578).		
Apr. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 3564.....		17,103.10
June 27	By Treasury warrant No. 4699.....		3,620.63
	Appropriation raised, section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$20,723.73).		
29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1888.....	\$536,382.08	
	To balance to ledger No. 24, page 31.....	18,965.77	
		555,347.85	555,347.85
1888.	Ledger No. 24, pages 31 to 34. Fiscal year 1889.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 23, page 39.....		\$18,965.77
Aug. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 409.....		256,113.20
1889.	By Treasury warrant No. 1018.....		256,113.20
Jan. 30	Appropriation act, July 18, 1888 (U. S. Stat., vol. 25, p. 324).		
1888.	By part of Treasury warrant No. 742.....		7,779.06
Nov. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 568.....		749.85
Sept. 1			
1889.	By Treasury warrant No. 1615.....		573.40
June 21	Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$9,102.31).		
28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1889.....	\$519,546.59	
	To balance to ledger No. 25, page 31.....	20,747.89	
		540,294.48	540,294.48
1889.	Ledger No. 25, pages 31 to 36. Fiscal year 1890.		
July 2	By balance from ledger No. 24, page 34.....		\$20,747.89
31	By Treasury warrant No. 661.....		256,113.20
1890.	By Treasury warrant No. 4269.....		256,113.20
Feb. 7	Appropriation act, Mar. 2, 1889 (U. S. Stat., vol. 25, p. 805).		

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1889.	Ledger No. 25, pages 31 to 36. Fiscal year 1890—Continued.		
Oct. 5	By Treasury warrant No. 1945..... Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$13,99.52).		\$13,499.52
1890.	To interest paid during fiscal year 1891.....	\$527,609.30	
June 28	To balance, to ledger No. 26, page 30.....	18,864.51	
		546,473.81	546,473.81
1890.	Ledger No. 26, pages 30 to 33. Fiscal year 1891.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 25, page 36.....	\$18,864.51	
Aug. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 724.....	49,000.00	
12	By Treasury warrant No. 781.....	207,113.20	
1891.	By Treasury warrant No. 4643..... Appropriation act, Aug. 6, 1890 (U. S. Stat., vol. 26, p. 306).	256,113.20	
Jan. 31			
1890.	By Treasury warrant No. 3412..... Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$25,286.12).	25,286.12	
Dec. 6			
1891.	To interest paid during fiscal year 1891.....	\$542,022.10	
June 29	To balance to ledger No. 27, page 30.....	14,354.93	
		556,377.03	556,377.03
1891.	Ledger No. 27, pages 30 to 33. Fiscal year 1892.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 26, page 33.....	\$14,354.93	
Aug. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 688.....	236,113.20	
1892.	By Treasury warrant No. 5808..... Appropriation act, Mar. 3, 1891 (U. S. Stat., vol. 26, p. 1074).	256,113.20	
Apr. 4			
1891.	By Treasury warrant No. 887.....	2,667.28	
Aug. 21	By Treasury warrant No. 2282..... Appropriation raised under section 4 act June 11, 1878 (\$17,259.27).	14,591.99	
Oct. 23			
1892.	To interest paid during fiscal year 1892.....	\$524,113.71	
June 29	To balance, to ledger No. 28, page 31.....	19,726.89	
		543,840.60	543,840.60
1892.	Ledger No. 28, pages 31 to 34. Fiscal year 1893.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 27, page 33.....	\$19,726.89	
Aug. 4	By Treasury warrant No. 737.....	256,113.20	
1893.	By Treasury warrant No. 5259..... Appropriation act, July 14, 1892 (U. S. Stat., vol. 27, p. 163).	256,113.20	
Feb. 8			
1893.	By Treasury warrant No. 5814..... Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$1,181.68).	1,181.68	
Mar. 8			
June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1893.....	\$516,556.17	
	To balance to ledger No. 29, page 31.....	16,578.80	
		533,134.97	533,134.97
1893.	Ledger No. 29, pages 31 to 34. Fiscal year 1894.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 28, page 34.....	\$16,578.80	
Aug. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 733.....	256,113.20	
1894.	By Treasury warrant No. 4454..... Appropriation, act Mar. 3, 1893 (U. S. Stat., vol. 27, p. 549).	256,113.20	
Feb. 3			
June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1894.....	\$511,685.27	
	To balance to ledger No. 30, page 31.....	17,119.93	
		528,805.20	528,805.20
1894.	Ledger No. 30, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1895.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 29, page 34.....	\$17,119.93	
Aug. 30	By Treasury warrant No. 797.....	256,113.20	
1895.	By Treasury warrant No. 4239..... Appropriation, act Aug. 7, 1894 (U. S. Stat., vol. 28, p. 258).	258,960.20	
Feb. 2			
June 28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1895.....	\$517,098.21	
	To balance to ledger No. 31, page 31.....	15,095.12	
		532,193.33	532,193.33
1895.	Ledger No. 31, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1896.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 30, page 33.....	\$15,095.12	
Aug. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 381.....	258,960.20	
1896.	By Treasury warrant No. 2333..... Appropriation act, Mar. 2, 1895 (U. S. Stat., vol. 28, p. 760).	259,462.07	
Jan. 29			
1895.	By Treasury warrant No. 1640.....	19,955.62	
Dec. 2			

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
1896.	Ledger No. 31, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1896—Continued.		
June 22	By Treasury warrant No. 5409..... Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$24,831.82).		\$4,876.20
29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1896.....	\$543,588.07	
	To balance to ledger No. 32, page 31.....	14,761.14	
		558,349.21	558,349.21
1896.	Ledger No. 32, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1897.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 31, page 33.....	\$14,761.14	
Aug. 5	By Treasury warrant No. 2035.....	259,589.82	
1897.	By Treasury warrant No. 4919..... Appropriation act June 11, 1896 (U. S. Stat., vol. 29, p. 407).	259,589.82	
Feb. 2			
June 24	To interest paid during fiscal year 1897.....	\$519,605.78	
	To balance to ledger No. 33, page 31.....	14,335.00	
		533,940.78	533,940.78
1897.	Ledger No. 33, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1898.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 32, page 33.....	\$14,335.00	
28	By Treasury warrant No. 913.....	259,589.82	
1898.	By Treasury warrant No. 6743..... Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1897 (U. S. Stat., vol. 29, p. 680).	259,589.82	
Feb. 2			
June 28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1898.....	\$516,653.85	
	To balance to ledger No. 34, page 31.....	16,860.79	
		533,514.64	533,514.64
1898.	Ledger No. 34, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1899.		
1	By balance from ledger No. 33, page 33.....	\$16,860.79	
27	By Treasury warrant No. 2705.....	259,589.82	
1899.	By Treasury warrant No. 5916..... Appropriation act June 30, 1898 (U. S. Stat., vol. 30, p. 539).	259,589.82	
Jan. 26			
June 27	To interest paid during fiscal year 1899.....	\$519,949.80	
	To balance to ledger No. 35, page 31.....	16,090.63	
		536,040.43	536,040.43
1899.	Ledger No. 35, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1900.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 34, page 33.....	\$16,090.63	
Aug. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 527.....	259,589.82	
1900.	By Treasury warrant No. 2681..... Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1899 (U. S. Stat., vol. 30, p. 1059).	259,589.82	
Jan. 25			
June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1900.....	\$519,027.26	
	To balance to ledger No. 36, page 31.....	16,243.01	
		535,270.27	535,270.27
1900.	Ledger No. 36, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1901.		
July 2	By balance from ledger No. 35, page 33.....	\$16,243.01	
31	By Treasury warrant No. 506.....	259,589.82	
1901.	By Treasury warrant No. 2794..... Appropriation act June 6, 1900 (U. S. Stat., vol. 31, p. 573).	259,589.82	
Jan. 25			
June 28	To interest paid during fiscal year 1901.....	\$517,785.35	
	To balance to ledger No. 37, page 31.....	17,637.30	
		535,422.65	535,422.65
1901.	Ledger No. 37, pages 31 to 33. Fiscal year 1902.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 36, page 33.....	\$17,637.30	
26	By Treasury warrant No. 324.....	259,253.11	
1902.	By Treasury warrant No. 2883..... Appropriation act Mar. 1, 1901 (U. S. Stat., vol. 31, p. 839).	259,105.29	
Jan. 25			
June 26	To interest paid during fiscal year 1902.....	\$516,987.81	
	To balance to ledger No. 38, page 31.....	19,007.89	
		535,995.70	535,995.70
1902.	Ledger No. 38, pages 31 to 32. Fiscal year 1903.		
July 1	By balance from ledger No. 37, page 33.....	\$19,007.89	
24	By Treasury warrant No. 594.....	246,317.51	
1903.	By Treasury warrant No. 3687..... Appropriation act July 1, 1902 (U. S. Stat., vol. 32, p. 610).	235,569.17	
Jan. 29			
June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1903.....	\$485,039.52	
	To balance to ledger No. 39, page 31.....	15,855.05	
		500,894.57	500,894.57

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger No. 39, pages 31 to 32. Fiscal year 1904.			
1903. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 38, page 32.....	\$15,855.05	
25	By Treasury warrant No. 376.....	235,502.56	
1904. Feb. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 2973.....		234,416.68
	Appropriation act Mar. 3, 1903 (U. S. Stat., vol. 32, p. 975).		
1903. July 14	By Treasury warrant No. 195.....		3,305.22
	Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$3,305.22).		
1904. June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1904.....	\$467,652.60	
	To balance to ledger No. 40, page 31.....	21,426.91	
		489,079.51	489,079.51
Ledger No. 40, pages 31 to 32. Fiscal year 1905.			
1904. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 39, page 32.....	\$21,426.91	
Aug. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 528.....	219,937.13	
1905. Feb. 1	By Treasury warrant No. 3713.....		219,937.14
	Appropriation act Apr. 27, 1904 (U. S. Stat., vol. 33, p. 384).		
Mar. 31	By Treasury warrant No. 4834.....		22,419.10
May 22	By Treasury warrant No. 6093.....		2,555.00
	Appropriation raised under section 4, act June 11, 1878 (\$24,974.10).		
1905. June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1905.....	\$466,478.10	
	To balance to ledger No. 41, page 31.....	19,797.18	
		486,275.28	486,275.28
Ledger No. 41 (Vol. I), pages 31 to 32. Fiscal year 1906.			
1905. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 40, page 32.....	\$19,797.18	
27	By Treasury warrant No. 431.....	218,112.13	
1906. Feb. 2	By Treasury warrant No. 430.....		212,090.55
	Appropriation act, Mar. 3, 1905 (U. S. Stat., vol. 33, p. 905).		
1906. June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1906.....	\$430,597.80	
	To balance to ledger No. 42, page 30.....	19,402.06	
		449,999.86	449,999.86
Ledger No. 42 (Vol. I), pages 30 to 31. Fiscal year 1907.			
1906. July 2	By balance from ledger No. 41, page 32.....	\$19,402.06	
28	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 35.....		204,949.32
1907. Feb. 4	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 207.....		\$202,672.64
	Appropriation act, June 27, 1906 (U. S. Stat., vol. 34, p. 508).		
1907. June 29	To interest paid during fiscal year 1907.....	\$407,585.46	
	To balance to ledger No. 43 (Vol. I), page 69.....	19,438.56	
		427,024.02	427,024.02
Ledger No. 43 (Vol. I), pages 69-70. Fiscal year 1908.			
1907. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 42, page 31.....	\$19,438.56	
26	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 21.....		202,643.43
1908. Feb. 3	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 185.....		193,591.44
	Appropriation act, Mar. 2, 1907 (U. S. Stat., vol. 34, p. 1147).		
1908. June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1908.....	\$394,945.51	
	To balance to ledger No. 44, Volume I, page 70.....	20,727.92	
		415,673.43	415,673.43
Ledger No. 43 (Vol. I), pages 70-71. Fiscal year 1909.			
1908. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 43, page 70.....	\$20,727.92	
27	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 25.....		184,750.22
1909. Feb. 2	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 294.....		184,610.61
	Appropriation act, May 26, 1908 (U. S. Stat., vol. 35, p. 301).		
1909. June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1909.....	\$369,498.59	
	To balance to ledger for fiscal year 1910.....	20,590.16	
		390,088.75	390,088.75

Statement of moneys received and payments made, etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT I—continued.

Date.		Payments.	Receipts.
Ledger for fiscal year 1910.			
1909. July 1	By balance from ledger No. 43, Volume I, page 71.....		\$20,590.16
31	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 62.....		184,398.91
1910. Jan. 30	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 305.....		173,280.10
	Appropriation act, Mar. 3, 1909 (U. S. Stat., vol. 35, p. 716).		
1910. June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1910.....	\$372,343.81	
	To balance to ledger for fiscal year 1911.....	5,925.36	
		378,269.17	378,269.17
Ledger for fiscal year 1911.			
1910. July 1	By balance from ledger for fiscal year 1910.....		\$5,925.36
29	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 45.....		163,631.32
1911. Jan. 31	By Treasury warrant, District of Columbia, No. 275.....		162,228.81
	Appropriation act, May 18, 1910 (U. S. Stat., vol. 36, p. 404).		
1911. June 30	To interest paid during fiscal year 1911.....	\$326,006.13	
	To balance to ledger for fiscal year 1912.....	5,779.36	
		231,785.49	331,785.49

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT I.

Ledgers, by numbers.	Payments of interest.	Receipts from congressional appropriations.
No. 15.....	\$247,831.44	\$246,464.42
No. 16.....	629,955.45	650,536.27
No. 17.....	530,613.30	522,840.97
No. 18.....	522,318.15	518,751.94
No. 19.....	519,685.58	518,417.46
No. 20.....	519,604.23	523,406.54
No. 21.....	521,890.09	519,106.63
No. 22.....	510,370.86	513,565.45
No. 23.....	536,382.08	532,950.13
No. 24.....	519,546.59	521,228.71
No. 25.....	527,609.30	525,725.92
No. 26.....	542,022.10	537,512.52
No. 27.....	524,113.71	529,485.67
No. 28.....	516,556.17	513,408.08
No. 29.....	511,685.27	512,226.40
No. 30.....	517,098.21	515,073.40
No. 31.....	543,588.07	543,254.09
No. 32.....	519,606.78	519,179.64
No. 33.....	516,653.85	519,179.64
No. 34.....	519,949.80	519,179.64
No. 35.....	519,027.26	519,179.64
No. 36.....	517,785.35	519,179.64
No. 37.....	516,987.81	518,358.40
No. 38.....	485,039.52	481,880.68
No. 39.....	467,652.60	473,224.46
No. 40.....	466,478.10	464,848.37
No. 41.....	430,597.80	430,202.63
No. 42.....	407,585.46	407,621.96
No. 43.....	394,945.51	396,234.87
No. 44.....	369,498.59	369,960.83
1910, fiscal year.....	372,343.81	357,679.01
1911, fiscal year.....	326,006.13	325,860.13
Total.....	15,571,027.97	15,565,290.19
Unexpended balances, merged interest accounts, Dec. 1, 1879.....		11,517.14
Cash to credit of Treasurer United States at close of fiscal year 1911.....	5,779.36	
	15,576,807.33	¹ 15,576,807.33

¹ Included in the sum of \$15,565,290.19, receipts from congressional appropriations, is the sum of \$180,485.18 raised appropriations.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Statement of appropriations raised for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds.

[Authority quoted, sec. 4, act June 11, 1878.]

Date of warrant.	Number of warrant.	Amount.
1881—July 29.....	2015	\$1,838.68
1882—Feb. 27.....	529	7,650.79
		\$9,489.47
July 25.....	1816	27.52
Nov. 3.....	2974	4,225.88
1883—June 16.....	1692	2,290.40
		6,543.80

Statement of appropriations raised for the purpose of paying interest on the 3.65 bonds—Continued.

Date of warrant.	Number of warrant.	Amount.
1884—Mar. 21.....	798	\$2,586.00
Mar. 28.....	835	3,113.34
May 12.....	1248	336.52
June 28.....	1725	863.31
		\$6,899.17
Aug. 28.....	2249	515.00
Oct. 30.....	3309	579.60
Nov. 25.....	3535	241.52
Dec. 31.....	3945	118.08
1885—Jan. 13.....	118	7,935.00
June 11.....	1876	48.87
		9,468.07
July 3.....	2245	59.80
Aug. 31.....	3086	229.95
Sept. 16.....	3242	1,149.75
Oct. 14.....	3539	5,154.21
		6,593.71
1886—July 8.....	33	1,051.20
Sept. 2.....	743	36.74
1887—Mar. 5.....	3454	239.25
		1,327.19
1888—Apr. 2.....	3564	17,103.10
June 27.....	4699	3,620.63
		20,723.73
Nov. 1.....	742	7,779.06
Sept. 1.....	568	749.85
1889—June 21.....	1615	573.40
		9,102.31
Oct. 5.....	1945	13,499.52
		13,499.52
1890—Dec. 6.....	3412	25,286.12
		25,286.12
1891—Aug. 21.....	887	2,067.28
Oct. 23.....	2282	14,591.99
		17,259.27
1893—Mar. 8.....	5814	1,181.68
		1,181.68
1895—Dec. 2.....	1640	19,955.62
1896—June 22.....	5409	4,876.20
		24,831.82
1903—July 14.....	195	3,305.22
		3,305.22
1905—Mar. 31.....	4834	22,419.10
May 22.....	6093	2,555.00
		24,974.10
Total.....		180,485.18

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Apportionment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the revenue collectible under the tax levied for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

In exercise of the authority and duty devolved upon us by the act of Congress approved July 12, 1876, entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes," the undersigned Commissioners of the District of Columbia make the following apportionment for the distribution of the revenue which shall be collected under the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, to wit: Every \$1.50 collected pursuant to the tax levy by said act of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, shall be distributed as follows:

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, act of Congress approved July 31, 1876.....	Cents.
For Pennsylvania Avenue pavement, District of Columbia, proportion estimated, including expenses paying commissioners, act of Congress approved July 19, 1876.....	15 8-10
For salaries and other expenses of the board of health, and for salaries of the inspector and of the assistant inspector of gas, act of Congress approved July 31, 1876.....	10 8-10
For support of the boys sent to the reform school (act of Congress approved May 3, 1876) and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane (act of Congress approved July 31, 1876).....	1 9-10
For the interest on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including the bonds of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown.....	2 6-10
For interest on the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds guaranteed by the United States (act of Congress approved July 31, 1876).....	58 9-10
For sinking fund on the bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including bonds of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown (see various acts and ordinances in force).....	52 7-10
For general fund of the District of Columbia.....	2 5 3-10
Total.....	\$1.50

W. DENNISON,
S. L. PHELPS,
Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, Henry G. Hanford, assistant auditor of the Evening Star, certify that the foregoing apportionment by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the revenue collectible under the tax levied for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was published six times consecutively in the Evening Star, a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia; said publications were made in said newspaper on the following dates:

November 8, 1876; November 9, 1876, second extra; November 10, 1876, second extra; November 11, 1876; second extra; November 13, 1876; and November 14, 1876.

HENRY G. HANFORD,
Assistant Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, A. D. 1913.
[SEAL.]

CORNELIUS ECKHARDT,
Notary Public.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, February 15, 1913.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. BEN JOHNSON (chairman) presiding.

TESTIMONY OF MR. THOMAS A. HODGSON.

The witness was duly sworn by the chairman.
The CHAIRMAN. Please give to the stenographer your full name and state your residence and occupation.

Mr. HODGSON. My name is Thomas A. Hodgson.
The CHAIRMAN. Where is your residence?
Mr. HODGSON. I reside at Falls Church, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your occupation?
Mr. HODGSON. I am a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you held that position?
Mr. HODGSON. I have held that position since 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. How much longer than that have you been in the employment of the Government?

Mr. HODGSON. From 1881 up to that time I was a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years' service does that make for you in this employment?

Mr. HODGSON. A service of 32 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has one of your duties been to state the account between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long have you been doing that?
Mr. HODGSON. Since 1881; I have been on the District of Columbia work all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the first time this account was stated after the passage of the act of June 11, 1878?

Mr. HODGSON. The first time the account was stated was in the year 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the first time it was stated by anybody?
Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By the expression "stated" you are using a bookkeeper's term which the layman may not fully understand. Will you, therefore, please explain what you mean by "stating" the account?

Mr. HODGSON. That is assembling all the data in connection with the financial account between the United States and the District of Columbia. I might say that the cause of stating that account was that Congress passed an act requiring the District of Columbia to reimburse the United States \$250,000 on account of advances made for the sewerage system of the District of Columbia. That was really the cause of the account being stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Under resolutions Nos. 154 and 200, passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, accountants were authorized and put at the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the purpose of going through the accounts between the United States and the District of Columbia. Under that resolution Mr. T. Scott Mayes was appointed as accountant, and Mr. J. R. Mayes was appointed as assistant accountant; and the Secretary of the Treasury was asked to detail a bookkeeper or accountant for the purpose of going through the said accounts with the two accountants just named. Were you not designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for this work?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recall about what time you first commenced the work of looking through these accounts with Mr. Mayes?

Mr. HODGSON. I think it was about 20 months ago. I am not sure as to the time, but I think it was about 20 months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not been almost constantly engaged with Mr. Mayes upon that work since that time?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that account completed and a statement of it made?

Mr. HODGSON. That was completed just yesterday, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Day after day, through these months, have you not been with Mr. Mayes through the ledgers and journals which relate to this account since June 20, 1874?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir; and night, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that that you have been with him day and night?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not mean by that all night, of course, but you mean that you have worked far more than the Government hours, and that you have gone into very much night work in order to complete the account?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As Mr. Mayes, in examining the books, came across item after item relating to the account between the United States and the District of Columbia, were you then and there consulted and advised with relative to just what each and every item meant?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was each and every one of these items thoroughly analyzed by you?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir; most thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not, also, each and every one of these items, in being analyzed, traced to its origin, either by check, warrant, or original entry?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any item stated upon this account by Mr. Mayes with which you, as the bookkeeper for the Government, failed to agree with him?

Mr. HODGSON. As an accountant?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, as an accountant, failed to agree with him?

Mr. HODGSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not one item?

Mr. HODGSON. Not one. I do not think there was. I do not recall any.

The CHAIRMAN. And you now have before you his statement of this 20 months' work?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir; a summary of the statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have before you a summary statement of this 20 months' work. Will you please take the consolidated summary or statement which is now before you and say whether or not there is any money due from the United States to the District of Columbia or from the District of Columbia to the United States?

Mr. HODGSON. There is money due from the District of Columbia to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. HODGSON. Well, it would depend somewhat upon the interpretation that would be put upon it by Congress; that is, whether Congress will require the whole or one-half of the \$1,003,257.24.

The CHAIRMAN. By Congress or the courts?

Mr. HODGSON. I should say by Congress. You have had considerable discussion relative to whether the District of Columbia should pay one-half or should pay all.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state how much money is due from the District of Columbia to the United States under the contention most favorable to the District of Columbia.

Mr. HODGSON. This statement here shows that there was \$1,755,723.23 paid from June 24, 1874, to July 1, 1878, and of that sum the receipts from the United States Treasury on account of appropriations were \$367,500, and the receipts from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on account of a certain resolution were \$198,622.79, and the receipts from the sinking fund commissioners and the First National Bank of New York, \$186,343.20, leaving the amount paid by the United States out of that \$1,755,723.23 the sum of \$1,370,757.24. These are the actual amounts that were paid between those dates.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that that is the amount paid or the amount due the United States from the District of Columbia?

Mr. HODGSON. That is the amount paid by the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hodgson, read the whole of that summary statement you have before you and then say whether or not it is correct or incorrect.

Mr. HODGSON. The statement reads as follows:

Consolidation of Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, showing the aggregate amount received by the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, and the aggregate interest paid on said bonds from the date of issue to the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1911, and the balance cash on hand June 30, 1911.

Statements.	Payments of interest.	Receipts from all sources.
A.....	\$752,041.23	\$752,445.00
B.....	250,516.79	250,814.31
C.....	250,848.99	250,835.30
D.....	250,628.12	250,814.31
E.....	250,170.06	250,814.31
F.....	249,982.14	250,814.31
G.....	249,459.27	250,814.31
H.....	238,632.63	246,464.42
I.....	15,571,027.97	15,565,290.19
Total.....	18,063,327.10	18,069,106.46
1911, June 30: Balance on hand to pay interest due.	5,779.36	
	18,069,106.46	18,069,106.46

Analysis of receipts for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1911.

Receipts of Treasurer of the United States.....	\$18,069,106.46
Receipts from United States and District of Columbia, each contributing one-half for fiscal years 1879 to 1911, inclusive, from congressional and raised appropriations.....	16,313,383.23
Receipts for fiscal years prior to July 1, 1878.....	1,755,723.23
Receipts contributed by neither the United States nor the District of Columbia.....	186,343.20
Receipts from the United States and the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1878.....	1,569,380.03
Receipts from United States Treasury on account of appropriations, Feb. 11, 1875, and Mar. 3, 1875.....	\$367,500.00
Receipts from Commissioners of District of Columbia on account of joint resolution, Mar. 14, 1876.....	198,622.79
Receipts from United States Treasury on account of advances made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, July 31, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1877, which amount was to be, but has not been, reimbursed by the District of Columbia to the United States Treasury, and is now due the United States from the District of Columbia.....	1,003,257.24
	1,569,380.03

The CHAIRMAN. Is that statement correct?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you know it is correct because you have gone through these various books and vouchers from the beginning of this investigation until the close of it, and because every item was verified as you went along through the account with Mr. Mayes?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

I now have before me a summary statement made out by myself, in connection with which I would like to call the committee's attention to a memorandum statement that I made several years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years ago?

Mr. HODGSON. This memorandum statement was made in 1886. As I told you a while ago, the cause of first stating the revenue account between the United States and the District of Columbia was due to the fact that the United States Government had furnished the District of Columbia \$500,000 with which to build some sewers, or a sewerage

system. Then, there was passed another act requiring it to reimburse—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Requiring the District of Columbia to reimburse?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir; requiring the District of Columbia to reimburse the United States \$250,000 out of the unappropriated surplus of the District of Columbia and the unexpended balance of appropriations, and in doing so it became necessary for me to search over the records of the department in order to find out what moneys the District had paid and what moneys it had not paid; and in going over the record from 1874 to 1878 I ran across some legislation that required the District of Columbia to reimburse the United States. Among such items I found that the District of Columbia had not reimbursed the United States in accordance with the act of June 20, 1874, in connection with the issue of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia; and I presented it to the comptroller, being in his office at that time, but he declined to take any steps in the matter and refused to consider any reimbursements that were required by law prior to 1878. I am glad to say that this statement in connection with the 3.65 bonds was for certain interest periods—not as many as were covered by the report of Mr. Mayes—yet in the examination made by the expert, Mr. Mayes, the amounts that I reported to the comptroller as due on these interest periods were verified. That is about all there is to say in connection with the memorandum statement.

The statement made by me, which I now hold in my hand, shows the receipts from August, 1875, to August, 1878—that is, the interest periods, not including the interest due August 1, 1878.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the net result of that statement of your own?

Mr. HODGSON. It is that the amount received in exchange for board of audit certificates was \$186,320.32. The act authorizing the issue of the 3.65 bonds made them exchangeable for board of audit certificates.

The CHAIRMAN. Exchangeable for board of audit certificates?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir. The First and Second Comptrollers were the board of audit, and there was an error in the Treasurer's office of \$1.89; and the amount due from the District of Columbia—that is, the amount received on account of the District of Columbia—was \$198,622.79. The amount received from the United States was \$1,370,757.24, making a total of \$1,755,723.23, which agrees with Mr. Mayes's statement. My own summary statement, from which I take these figures I have just given you, is as follows:

Statement of account for interest on 3.65 bonds, District of Columbia (August, 1875, to August, 1878).

	Receipts.	Payments.
	\$182,500.00	\$752,041.25
	569,944.94	250,516.79
	501,649.67	250,848.97
	501,628.62	250,628.12
		250,170.06
Balance.....		1,518.04
Total.....	1,755,723.23	1,755,723.23

Analysis of receipts.

Amount received in exchange for board of audit certificates.....	\$186,320.32
Amount received account error for board of audit certificates.....	1.89
Amount received from First National Bank of New York (repay).....	20.99
Amount received from the District of Columbia.....	198,622.79
Amount received from the United States.....	1,370,757.24
Total receipts.....	1,755,723.23

The appropriations made to pay the interest on these bonds subsequent to the above periods have been borne by the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

THOS. A. HODGSON.

The CHAIRMAN. That leaves the balance due from the District of Columbia to the United States \$1,003,257.24, does it not?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

In referring to the interest period, from August, 1875, to August, 1878, I repeat that that does not include any August, 1878, interest. The CHAIRMAN. You have just spoken of the board of audit certificates. The certificates were issued in payment of what?

Mr. HODGSON. Of debts contracted by the District of Columbia in connection with streets and work done under contract, etc., by the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you read the written report of the accountants employed by the committee?

Mr. HODGSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you agree or disagree with their findings?

Mr. HODGSON. Well, as to the figures, I concur.

Thereupon, at 11.30 a. m., the committee adjourned.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I believe that is all, unless some gentleman desires to ask me some questions.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if the entire \$15,000 that we appropriated for this investigation has been exhausted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. We have left something like \$600, but I wanted to get this appropriation so as not to stop the work.

Mr. AUSTIN. What was the fourteen thousand and odd dollars expended for?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Accountants' services.

Mr. AUSTIN. How many accountants were employed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Two.

Mr. AUSTIN. What salaries were they getting?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The accountant started out getting \$15 a day. After he had discovered this large sum of

money and was willing to go ahead with the work at an increased salary or compensation, he was finally allowed \$25 a day.

Mr. AUSTIN. And it requires now \$20,000 in addition to the \$15,000 to complete this investigation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. So much thereof as may be necessary is the way the resolution reads.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HARDWICK rose.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Georgia desire to use any more of his time?

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take issue with the general proposition of the chairman of the District Committee as to the value of the work that has already been done; but I want to say this about the investigation that has been already made, and about the further investigation that is contemplated under this resolution: There is no necessity whatever for the Congress of the United States to appropriate \$15,000 at one Congress and \$20,000 at another Congress to do a work that ought to be done by the auditors in the Treasury Department without the appropriation of a single dollar. The work that is being done by this committee is a work that ought to be performed by the executive departments of this Government rather than by the legislative department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I yield for a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman that that ought to be done, but it is nevertheless true that it has not been done, and that part of this money that is due to the Federal Government has been due for 30 years.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is the conclusion that has been arrived at by the chairman and by other members of that committee. I have seen arguments in the press to the effect that the contention is not tenable and that there is no such amount due.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield for an interruption there?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Just one moment. If the officials of the Treasury Department through the auditor's office can not ascertain the truth of these matters, the Department of Justice may proceed to ascertain in a judicial way what the facts are and who of the contenders is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The gentleman from Kansas has just stated that he has seen articles in the newspapers which show that this contention that this money is due to the Government is not tenable. I do not think the gentleman or anyone else need be surprised at anything he sees in a Washington newspaper, but I will say for his information that very recently down at the White House the auditor for the District of Columbia told me that he regarded this \$1,003,257.24 as just and due from the District of Columbia to the Federal Government.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Which justifies the observation I made a moment ago, that this investigation should have been conducted by the auditor's office rather than by a committee of Congress. You have proceeded with one investigation after another, pursuing one subject after another, until you have made yourselves absolutely ridiculous before the country investigating this, that, and the other thing. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CAMPBELL. If a man says something about another man, why there is an investigation by Congress. If a few dollars are owing to somebody by somebody else, you can get a congressional investigation on that subject. You are investigating now at both ends of the Capitol and this administration has been proceeding with investigations one after another, and it is almost impossible to have anything done but investigations; and all without results, reaching no conclusion, arriving at no destination, but keeping the country stirred up, furnishing headlines to the newspapers, dishing out sensational rot for the country constantly. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Kansas yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. CAMPBELL. For a question.

Mr. CARTER. If we have spent \$35,000 and discovered that some corporation already in existence—

Mr. CAMPBELL. I can not yield for that.

Mr. CARTER. That is a question.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I say that the auditor's office should have discovered that.

Mr. CARTER. Does the gentleman consider it a good investment to spend \$35,000 and discover that the corporation owes us over \$1,000,000?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not consider it an investigation that should have been made by Congress. It should have been made by the executive department of the Government.

I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on the whole I think that the money which has been expended by the District Committee has been well expended. While I do not agree with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] as to the million and odd dollars being due from the District to the General Government, he may be right, as he believes he is right. But whether he be right or wrong, I think it has been a good thing to have that investigation. I believe it is a good thing to have a real investigation at any time, where men will do the work. Most of our investigations, I regret to say, are usually run along upon the basis of politics and not business. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] has conducted the investigation by the District Committee purely as a business proposition. I am quite willing, so far as I am concerned, to give him additional money for the purpose of proceeding with that investigation.

I regret that the gentleman found it necessary to include in his resolution a provision authorizing his committee to investigate the books, accounts, and affairs of any person dealing in provisions in the District of Columbia. I question very much whether Congress has the power under the Constitution to authorize the District of Columbia to call every dealer and grocer in the District before it and examine his books, accounts, and affairs. I know of no warrant for that. The Constitution expressly prohibits it. Amendment 4 of the Constitution reads:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

No legislative reason is given in this resolution for the examination of these private books and accounts.

Mr. HARDWICK. I just want to suggest this idea to the gentleman, in the form of a question. Why would we not have a perfect right to require the inspection of these books so far as they relate to the transactions of this Government? Would there be anything wrong about that?

Mr. MANN. Perhaps you might have a right to examine them for various legislative reasons, but the reasons must be set forth in a resolution. I simply call attention to this not for the purpose of opposing the resolution but for the purpose of expressing my dissent against the idea that the Congress has the power by a bare resolution to authorize any committee to investigate the private books and accounts of private individuals or private business men.

Mr. GARDNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. GARDNER. Leaving out the question of unconstitutionality, does it strike the gentleman as proper that one litigant should be authorized to examine the other litigant's books?

Mr. MANN. It does not under ordinary circumstances, of course. I supposed the purpose of this provision in the resolution was for the purpose of enabling the committee to verify possible facts in regard to the market company. The resolution authorizes the committee to investigate the market house company down here, which, I think, it is perfectly proper to do, and I suppose that the gentleman drawing the resolution probably desired in connection with that authority the authority to verify figures or ascertain figures from those who rent from the market company.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we are doing a good deal of investigation in various directions. I am quite willing that the gentleman shall investigate the branches of the Government in the District or elsewhere. What surprises me is that when we want to make an investigation of the Attorney General's office the other side of the House applies a gag. [Applause on the Republican side.] We are willing to let you have the money to make an investigation of the different branches of the Government, which have been under Republican rule, but you, who have been in power only a few months, are already afraid to have your servants investigated. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. THOMAS. I rise to ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] have one hour in which to discuss the McReynolds resolution, and that I have one hour in which to reply to him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS] asks unanimous consent—

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I am forced to object for the present. I want to get this resolution out of the way.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] may occupy an hour and that he have an hour in which to reply to him.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, I am forced to object for the present. I wish to get this resolution out of the way.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] objects. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] is recognized.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I left?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 50 minutes remaining.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for only sufficient time to call attention to one point, and that is that if the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON], in his very lucid explanation this morning, and which he made before the Committee on Rules, is correct in his reasoning, then it follows that the same process of reasoning is applicable to other matters on which the gag has been applied.

It is stated that \$769,000 is admittedly due to the Federal Government from the District of Columbia through the misuse of official funds. But, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is another crime that is fully as important and which calls equally for investigation, and that is the misuse of official power. We have witnessed for the past week a filibuster which has prevented the conduct of any public business. We have had sessions of the House called and adjourned without business being transacted. We have seen an agreement entered into in regard to the discussion of a vital proposition before this House, and have seen that agreement flagrantly violated. The result of that violation of agreement is the filibuster which has been carried on in session after session in this Congress.

I agree that if the investigation proposed in this resolution were carried on the money would be well spent. It is an entirely proper investigation; but there are other matters on which the gag has been applied, and the parties favoring the adoption of this resolution have been unanimously opposed to them. It is not logical and it is not fair.

But the truth shall prevail here as elsewhere. If 30 years have passed by since this \$769,000 and this \$1,003,000 mentioned were misappropriated, we may rest confident that the time will come when these other matters will be exposed and brought to light, no matter how long the delay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to an interruption?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. What I said was that that amount was an accumulation of 30 years.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Yes; an accumulation of 30 years. Yet we have had a proposition throttled when it applied to the investigation of alleged evils before us, here and now. It seems to me that the gentleman proves that sooner or later matters of that kind always come to light, and on certain events that have taken place out in the West the light of day will also be thrown. But there is danger in delay. We are told of monopolies in this District using their power to crush out competition, and that an investigation is necessary. Out in California there is another monopoly, whose power is being used to defraud the Government in three different ways and to crush out opposition, yet investigation is denied.

Mr. Speaker, if you will read the minutes and records of this House, you will find that in the year 1838 a gag resolution was brought into this House by a Representative from the State of New Hampshire, that provided that the subject of slavery should not be discussed. That resolution became Rule XXI of the House of Representatives, which provided that no memorial, petition, or resolution regarding slavery should be received or entertained in this House. John Quincy Adams made a fight for

six years to rescind that rule, and finally accomplished it in 1844.

It was as impossible as an attempt to stop the rise of the tides to attempt by brutal gag rules to prevent the discussion and final solution of the great problem which throbbed then in the hearts of men and women of America.

To-day, the question is not slavery, but it is one of even greater importance, and demands attention just as insistently. It is the alliance of special privilege and crooked politics in this Nation. That is the foe to honest government which this resolution seeks to uncover in its investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia. That is the foe to national integrity, which is being protected by the throttling of resolutions which deserved full consideration in this House.

In such a matter as this, wherever there is secrecy, there is either guilt or danger. If there be no guilt on the part of Government officials, there is great danger that the attempts to conceal actual conditions, through blind partisanship, will arouse public suspicion and public distrust to a dangerous degree.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation will stand for neither the gag nor the filibuster. They have the same contempt for both, for each in its way prevents this lawmaking body from doing the work it has been commissioned to do. Great problems are confronting the Nation and they demand attention, yet this House, spends its time worse than uselessly, the days and weeks are passing, and the people's demands are unheeded.

It is time to get down to business and heed the call of duty. If that is not done soon and the gag and the filibuster continue to occupy the attention of this body, I venture the assertion that the people will have the truth borne overwhelmingly to their minds that if they need some men in Congress they need more men out of Congress. And when they start on that task there will be no gag nor filibuster to prevent the accomplishment of the work in thorough fashion.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] for his zeal and his earnestness in doing something as the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

I want to take that as a text, Mr. Speaker, and to suggest to those who are in control here and responsible for legislation that every committee of this House should be put to work now, and not next December. [Applause on the Republican side.]

We have been here three months, and the House has practically passed only two or three bills in that length of time. We shall be here three months longer if there is any attempt to pass through both Houses of Congress currency legislation. Are we going to mark time and kill time day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out, when there is needed and important legislation the American people want acted upon? Are we really keeping our promises and pledges made to the people in the platforms of our respective parties when we sit here idly day in and day out and make no effort to carry out in good faith the pledges made to the voters of the country?

The Democratic platform promulgated in Baltimore declared for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands. "Immediate" does not mean next year. It means this year. It means whenever the chance and the opportunity to do it arrive, and you have had it. The American people expect their Representatives not to kill time, but to work. That is what we are here for. That is what we are paid for. That is what we are commissioned to do. I appeal to the gentlemen on the other side to get down to business and let us show the American people that we are here to legislate in their interest, and to do it not next year, but this year.

Now, what will happen? Why, we shall kill three months more of time on two propositions. The regular session will meet in December, and we shall be here next summer, and this Congress will close, like every Congress, with pages after pages of the calendars crowded with favorable and unanimous reports upon public measures and private bills that will never be reached. At the close of the Sixty-second Congress there were 135 bills on the Private Calendar, favorably reported, but never acted upon; there were 97 on the House Calendar; on the Calendar of the Whole House there were 144. There actually passed both Houses of Congress 7 measures that died in conference. One of them was the Indian appropriation bill. Another was a bill of far-reaching importance to the people

of this country, the vocational education bill, the Page-Lever bill, making a total of 383 bills that died on the calendar for lack of time, for we adjourned and left unacted upon those bills that we had introduced, upon which favorable reports had been secured, and they perished on the calendars of the House.

History will repeat itself, and we will close this Congress with three or four hundred public and private bills unacted upon.

Here is the omnibus war-claims bill. We have not passed through Congress a measure of that kind in six or seven years. In that bill was the work of the Court of Claims covering six years, and many claimants have actually died and passed away with Congress doing nothing to carry out the decisions of the Court of Claims.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I yield to the gentleman two minutes more.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Democratic platform at Baltimore pledged itself to one presidential term. We hear nothing of it now. Why not get the Judiciary Committee busy and vote in here a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment, if you meant it?

Here is the immigration bill, keeping out of America the undesirable from the four corners of the earth. We passed it in the Senate and House, then over the President's veto in the Senate, and lacking only six or eight votes of doing the same in the House. Yet our shores are crowded every week with countless thousands of the undesirable people, running into a million in 12 months, and here we are wasting a year and postponing the correction of that great and far-reaching evil for no good reason that commends itself to the wisdom and patriotism of the American people. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], who has charge of this resolution, was called from the room a moment ago, and before going he asked me to take charge of the matter.

By his direction I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. COX].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. COX] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I will consume the five minutes yielded to me. I wish, however, to submit a few observations, particularly in response to statements made by my friend from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

In the first place, I desire to say that I am heartily in favor of the pending resolution. I think the money appropriated heretofore has been well spent, and I believe it is conceded by everybody on both sides of this Chamber that the investigation of last year and the present proposed investigation have been too long postponed.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] argued rather forcibly that there was no need for this appropriation, because these facts, as he stated, could be ascertained by the Auditor for the Treasury Department. It strikes me that a complete answer to that is, if that be true, why has not the Auditor for the Treasury Department heretofore discovered the fact that the District owed the Federal Government anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$1,750,000?

And if the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] took \$15,000 last year, as he did, and wisely expended it by giving it to an expert, and as a result of that has established the fact that the District of Columbia owes the Government of the United States in round numbers \$1,750,000, it is money well spent.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that we have conducted a great many investigations in the last two years.

Mr. BORLAND. And we may have some more.

Mr. COX. And, as suggested by my friend from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND], we may have some more. We have had investigations by standing committees and special committees. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] says we have got nowhere. I think we have got a considerable distance along the road with some of these investigations; but the reason we did not land was because there was some man at the other end of the Capitol who checkmated us.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, over which I had the honor to preside two years ago, investigated what is known as the oleomargarine frauds, involving, in round numbers, \$2,100,000.

Our committee investigated the matter, and when we made our report we came to the conclusion that we did not have all of it, but we found, as we believed, from the evidence in the case and from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States backing up our findings, that there was no question in the world but that the oleomargarine manufacturers owed this Government not less than \$1,100,000.

Our committee reported against the offered compromise of \$100,000 which the manufacturers of oleomargarine had proposed as a settlement for the \$1,100,000. We reported against the acceptance of it, and further recommended that the Treasury Department lay its strong arm upon the manufacturers of oleomargarine, by issuing a distraint and compelling the manufacturers to pay that \$1,100,000 into the Treasury of the United States, and if wrong, to give the manufacturers the right to go into the courts to sue the Government and litigate and recover it back.

But why did we not get somewhere with it? Because at 11.55 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of last March one of the last acts performed by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh was to accept a compromise, in which he accepted the sum of \$100,000, in lieu of the \$1,100,000 which our committee had found to be the amount due the Government.

That was not all. While our committee was engaged in investigating the subject, Judge Landis, in Chicago, for whom I have the highest regard, backed and supported by his able district attorney, Mr. Wilkerson, for whom I also have the highest regard, was investigating the same subject. And what was the result of their investigation?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. COX. The Federal grand jury in the city of Chicago made a report a few weeks ago, and reported that the oleomargarine manufacturers had defrauded this Government out of \$2,100,000. There is no question that \$1,100,000 of it is gone, because that has been compromised; but I look to our Attorney General to advise the Treasury Department to lay its hand upon the other \$900,000 and collect it.

I am detailing facts and I know what I am talking about; facts that were developed before my committee; facts that have been developed before the grand jury in the city of Chicago. I have in my office the report made by the grand jury, a report made under instructions given to the grand jury by Judge Landis.

How were we checkmated? A copy of the report of our committee was served upon Mr. MacVeagh three or four days before he signed the compromise. I am not quarreling with Mr. MacVeagh. Under the law he had the complete and consummate power to compromise that case. But I say solemnly, after a thorough, complete, and exhaustive investigation of the facts, as well as the law, that he rendered that decision, exempting them from paying \$1,000,000 in the face of the law and in the face of the solemn facts in the case.

I say more than that, that the Solicitor General of the Internal Revenue Department, Mr. Maddox, who to-day holds a position in the Treasury Department, wrote a decision in that case in which he advised the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the \$100,000, when he was in possession of all the facts in the case that our committee was in possession of; or, if not in possession of all the facts, as we were, he was in a position to get all the facts in the case. And notwithstanding that fact, as the law officer of the Treasury Department, he wrote his opinion and turned it over to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he advised Secretary MacVeagh to accept the \$100,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution to its final passage.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 95, noes 29.

Mr. MANN. M. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-nine Members present—not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors and the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees. The question is on ordering the previous question. The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 155, noes 51, answered "present" 10, not voting 213, as follows:

YEAS—155.

Abercrombie	Blackmon	Bryan	Callaway
Alexander	Bocher	Buchanan, Ill.	Caraway
Ashbrook	Borchers	Buchanan, Tex.	Carr
Aswell	Borland	Bulkeley	Carter
Bailey	Brockson	Burgess	Casey
Baltz	Broussard	Burke, Wis.	Church
Barkley	Brown, W. Va.	Byrnes, S. C.	Claypool
Beakes	Brumbaugh	Byrns, Tenn.	Clayton

Cline	Hamlin	Lloyd	Sisson
Collier	Hardwick	Lobeck	Smith, Tex.
Connelly, Kans.	Hardy	Logue	Stedman
Cox	Harrison, Miss.	McAndrews	Stephens, Nebr.
Davenport	Hay	McClellan	Stephens, Tex.
Davis, W. Va.	Hayden	McCoy	Stone
Decker	Hefflin	McGillicuddy	Stout
Dickinson	Helvering	McKellar	Taggart
Dies	Henry	Maguire, Nebr.	Talcott, N. Y.
Donovan	Hensley	Maher	Tavener
Doolittle	Hill	Mitchell	Taylor, Ala.
Doremus	Holland	Moon	Taylor, Ark.
Doughton	Houston	Morgan, La.	Taylor, Colo.
Elder	Howard	Murray, Okla.	Taylor, N. Y.
Evans	Hulings	Neeley	Thomas
Fergusson	Hull	Oglesby	Tribble
Fitzgerald	Igoe	O'Hair	Underwood
FitzHenry	Jacoway	Oldfield	Vaughan
Flood, Va.	Johnson, S. C.	Page	Walker
Foster	Jones	Patten, N. Y.	Watkins
Fowler	Kettner	Phelan	Watson
Garrett, Tenn.	Kirkpatrick	Pou	Weaver
Garrett, Tex.	Konop	Quin	Webb
George	Korbly	Ragsdale	Whaley
Gilmore	Lazaro	Raker	Williams
Glass	Lee, Ga.	Reed	Wilson, Fla.
Goodwin, Ark.	Lee, Pa.	Roddenberry	Wingo
Gordon	Leshner	Rucker	Witherspoon
Graham, Ill.	Lever	Russell	Young, N. Dak.
Gray	Lieb	Seldomridge	Young, Tex.
Gudger	Linthicum	Sims	

NAYS—51.

Anderson	Falconer	La Follette	Scott
Austin	Fess	Lewis, Pa.	Shreve
Barchfeld	French	Lindbergh	Sloan
Barton	Gardner	McGuire, Okla.	Smith, Idaho
Bell, Cal.	Gillett	McKenzie	Stephens, Cal.
Britten	Helgesen	Mann	Switzer
Burke, S. Dak.	Howell	Mapes	Temple
Campbell	Johnson, Utah	Mondell	Thomson, Ill.
Cooper	Johnson, Wash.	Morgan, Okla.	Towner
Curry	Kelley, Mich.	Moss, W. Va.	Treadway
Davis, Minn.	Kelly, Pa.	Payne	Willis
Dillon	Kennedy, Iowa	Platt	Woods
Dyer	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Prouty	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10.

Adamson	Crisp	Padgett	Wallin
Aiken	Johnson, Ky.	Rubey	
Browning	Kahn	Smith, J. M. C.	

NOT VOTING—213.

Adair	Edwards	Key, Ohio	Richardson
Ainey	Esch	Kiess, Pa.	Riordan
Allen	Estopinal	Kindel	Roberts, Mass.
Ansberry	Fairchild	Kinthead, N. J.	Roberts, Nev.
Anthony	Faison	Kitchin	Rogers
Avis	Farr	Knowland, J. R.	Rothermel
Baker	Ferris	Kreider	Rouse
Barnhart	Fields	Lafferty	Rupley
Bartholdt	Finley	Langham	Sabath
Bartlett	Floyd, Ark.	Langley	Saunders
Bathrick	Foreney	L'Engle	Scully
Beall, Tex.	Francis	Lenroot	Sells
Bell, Ga.	Frear	Levy	Shackelford
Bowdie	Gallagher	Lewis, Md.	Sharp
Brenner	Gard	Lindquist	Sherley
Brodbeck	Garner	Loneragan	Sherwood
Brown, N. Y.	Gerry	McDermott	Sinnott
Browne, Wis.	Gittins	McLaughlin	Slayden
Bruckner	Godwin, N. C.	Madden	Slemp
Burke, Pa.	Goeke	Mahan	Small
Burnett	Goldfogle	Manahan	Smith, Md.
Butler	Good	Martin	Smith, N. Y.
Calder	Gorman	Merritt	Smith, Minn.
Candler, Miss.	Goulden	Metz	Smith, Saml. W.
Cantrill	Graham, Pa.	Miller	Sparkman
Carew	Green, Iowa	Montague	Stafford
Carlin	Greene, Mass.	Moore	Stanley
Cary	Greene, Vt.	Morin	Steenerson
Chandler, N. Y.	Gregg	Morrison	Stephens, Miss.
Clancy	Griest	Moss, Ind.	Stevens, Minn.
Clark, Fla.	Griffin	Mott	Stevens, N. H.
Connolly, Iowa	Guernsey	Murdoch	Stringer
Conry	Hamill	Murray, Mass.	Summers
Copley	Hamilton, Mich.	Nelson	Switzerland
Covington	Hamilton, N. Y.	Nolan, J. I.	Talbot, Md.
Cramton	Hammond	Norton	Ten Eyck
Crosser	Harrison, N. Y.	O'Brien	Thacher
Cullop	Haugen	O'Leary	Thompson, Okla.
Curley	Hawley	O'Shaunessy	Townsend
Dale	Hayes	Palmer	Tuttle
Danforth	Helm	Parker	Underhill
Deitrick	Hinds	Patton, Pa.	Vare
Dent	Hinebaugh	Pepper	Volstead
Dershem	Hobson	Peters	Walsh
Defenderfer	Hoxworth	Peterson	Walters
Dixon	Hughes, Ga.	Plumley	Whitacre
Donohoe	Hughes, W. Va.	Porter	White
Dooling	Humphrey, Wash.	Post	Wildner
Driscoll	Humphreys, Miss.	Powers	Wilson, N. Y.
Dunn	Keating	Rainey	Winslow
Dupré	Keister	Rauch	Woodruff
Eagan	Kennedy, Conn.	Rayburn	
Eagle	Kennedy, R. I.	Reilly, Conn.	
Edmonds	Kent	Reilly, Wis.	

So the previous question was ordered.
The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
Until further notice:
Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. WALTERS.
Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi with Mr. MANAHAN.
Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. SELLS.
Mr. DEITRICK with Mr. SINNOTT.
Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas with Mr. VOLSTEAD.
Mr. KENNEDY of Connecticut with Mr. SMITH of Minnesota.
Mr. GREGG with Mr. STEENERSON.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A quorum being present, the doors were opened.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent. The last paragraph of the resolution as reported by the Committee on Rules was subject to the point of order and would have rendered the entire resolution subject to the point of order; but no one desired to make that point of order. It is now desired, in order that it may be in the usual form, to change the language slightly at the close of the last paragraph. Notwithstanding the fact that the previous question has been ordered, I ask unanimous consent to amend the resolution in the manner which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 1, page 3, after the word "vouchers," insert the words "authorized by said committee and."
Line 2, page 3, strike out the words "of said committee" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thereof."
Line 3, after the word "accounts," strike out the period and insert "signed by the chairman thereof."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman have any objection to including in his request an amendment as follows, to come in at the end of the resolution:

Provided, The total expense incurred under the authority of this resolution shall not exceed said sum of \$20,000.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would have no objection whatever to that. It was the amount put in because they thought it would cover it.

Mr. MANN. They give the committee authority, and appropriate \$20,000, and then do not limit the authority to \$20,000 at all.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I think there would be no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will make that a part of the request to insert at the end of the paragraph.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, at the end of line 3, page 3, the following:

Provided, The total expense incurred under the authority of this resolution shall not exceed said sum of \$20,000.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the adoption of these amendments, including the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] makes his own, notwithstanding the fact that the previous question has been ordered? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection, and the amendments are agreed to.

The question is on the House resolution as amended.

The resolution was agreed to.

DIGGS-CAMINETTI CASE.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the reading of the Journal, four hours be allotted to the discussion of the resolution investigating the action of Attorney General McReynolds in the Diggs-Caminetti case, and that two hours of that time be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and two hours by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS] asks unanimous consent that on next Tuesday, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of the routine business, four hours shall be devoted to the disposition of the Kahn resolution as to the Attorney General, the Diggs-Caminetti case, and so forth, and that two hours of that time be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and two hours by the gentleman from Kentucky. Is there objection?

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS] if he has disposed of the time?

Mr. THOMAS. I have not. And I will say further, Mr. Speaker, that the Attorney General has no objection, and never has had, to this matter being discussed.

Mr. MANN. We have heard that a good many times, but actions speak louder than words.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] has the floor.

Mr. MANN. Nobody has the floor.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. So far as I know, undoubtedly the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS] is correct.

Mr. MANN. Well, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order on this particular request. I do not propose to have the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] discuss the matter.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has appeared very anxious to have an hour in which to discuss this matter. I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois—

Mr. MANN. I object; but not to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. If I am not permitted to make a statement, I shall object.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has not permitted me to make a statement for a week.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] makes a statement every day, and frequently, Mr. Speaker, out of order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is to put the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. I am not going to be driven in the matter, and if I can not make a statement I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] objects.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the vote by which House resolution No. 203 as amended was agreed to was laid on the table.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the call of the committees.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, before that is done I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects. The Clerk will call the roll of the committees.

The Clerk proceeded with the call of the committees.

Mr. LLOYD (when the Committee on Accounts was called). Mr. Speaker, there was a privileged resolution pending before the House at the time of adjournment last Tuesday. A motion to adjourn was made pending the consideration of the matter, and that motion carried. I would like to have the resolution considered now.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] moves a call of the House. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 158, nays 5, answered "present" 13, not voting 253, as follows:

YEAS—158.

Abercrombie	Caraway	Floyd, Ark.	Kettner
Alken	Carr	Foster	Kinkaid, Nebr.
Alexander	Casey	Fowler	Kirkpatrick
Anderson	Church	French	Korbly
Ashbrook	Clark, Fla.	Garrett, Tenn.	La Follette
Aswell	Clayton	George	Lee, Pa.
Austin	Cline	Goodwin, Ark.	Leshner
Bailey	Collier	Gordon	Lewis, Pa.
Baltz	Connelly, Kans.	Graham, Ill.	Lieb
Barton	Cooper	Gray	Lindbergh
Beakes	Cox	Hamlin	Linthicum
Bell, Cal.	Curry	Hardy	Lloyd
Blackmon	Davenport	Hayden	Lobeck
Borchers	Davis, Minn.	Heflin	McAndrews
Borland	Decker	Helgesen	McClellan
Britten	Dickinson	Helvering	McCoy
Brockson	Dies	Hensley	McKellar
Brown, W. Va.	Dillon	Holland	McKenzie
Brumbaugh	Doolittle	Houston	Maguire, Nebr.
Bryan	Doremus	Howard	Mapes
Buchanan, Ill.	Doughton	Hullings	Mitchell
Buchanan, Tex.	Dyer	Hull	Moon
Bulkley	Eagle	Igoe	Morgan, La.
Burgess	Evans	Jacoway	Murray, Okla.
Burke, Wis.	Falconer	Johnson, Ky.	Neeley
Byrnes, S. C.	Ferguson	Johnson, S. C.	Norton
Byrns, Tenn.	Fess	Johnson, Utah	Page
Callaway	FitzHenry	Jones	Patten, N. Y.
Candler, Miss.	Flood, Va.	Kennedy, Iowa	Pepper

Phelan
Post
Quin
Ragsdale
Raker
Reed
Roddensberg
Rucker
Russell
Scott
Seldomridge

Sherley
Sims
Slason
Sloan
Smith, Idaho
Smith, Tex.
Stedman
Stephens, Cal.
Stephens, Tex.
Stone
Sumners

Switzer
Taggart
Talcott, N. Y.
Tavener
Taylor, Ark.
Taylor, N. Y.
Thomas
Thomson, Ill.
Towner
Tribble
Underwood

Vaughan
Walker
Watkins
Weaver
Willis
Wilson, Fla.
Wingo
Witherspoon
Young, Tex.

Gardner
Johnson, Wash.

Lafferty

Morgan, Okla.

Smith, Md.

Browning
Crisp
Kahn
Kelly, Pa.

Mann
Mcass, W. Va.
O'Hair
Padgett

Rube
Shreve
Smith, J. M. C.
Temple

Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—253.

Adair
Adamson
Alney
Allen
Ansberry
Anthony
Avis
Baker
Barchfeld
Barkley
Barnhart
Bartholdt
Bartlett
Bathrick
Beall, Tex.
Bell, Ga.
Booher
Bowdle
Bremner
Brodbeck
Broussard
Brown, N. Y.
Browne, Wis.
Bruckner
Burke, Pa.
Burke, S. Dak.
Burnett
Butler
Calder
Campbell
Cantrill
Carew
Carlin
Carter
Cary
Chandler, N. Y.
Clancy
Claypool
Connolly, Iowa
Conry
Copley
Covington
Cramton
Crosner
Cullop
Curley
Dale
Danforth
Davis, W. Va.
Deltrick
Dent
Dershem
Difenderfer
Dixon
Donohoe
Donovan
Dooling
Driscoll
Dunn
Dupre
Eagan
Edmonds
Edwards

Elder
Esch
Estopinal
Fairchild
Faison
Farr
Ferris
Fields
Finley
Fitzgerald
Fordney
Francis
Frear
Gallagher
Gard
Garner
Garrett, Tex.
Gerry
Gillett
Gillmore
Gittins
Glass
Godwin, N. C.
Goeke
Goldfogle
Good
Gorman
Goulden
Graham, Pa.
Green, Iowa
Greene, Mass.
Greene, Vt.
Gregg
Griest
Griffin
Gudger
Guernsey
Hamill
Hamilton, Mich.
Hamilton, N. Y.
Hammond
Hardwick
Harrison, Miss.
Harrison, N. Y.
Haugen
Hawley
Hay
Hayes
Helm
Henry
Hill
Hinds
Hinebaugh
Hobson
Howell
Hoxworth
Hughes, Ga.
Hughes, W. Va.
Humphrey, Wash.
Humphreys, Miss.
Keating
Keister
Kelley, Mich.

Kennedy, Conn.
Kennedy, R. I.
Kent
Key, Ohio
Kicss, Pa.
Kindel
Kinkead, N. J.
Kinchen
Knowland, J. R.
Konop
Kreider
Langham
Langley
Lazaro
Lee, Ga.
L'Engle
Lenroot
Lever
Levy
Lewis, Md.
Lindquist
Logue
Lonergan
McDermott
McGillcuddy
McGuire, Okla.
McLaughlin
Madden
Mahan
Maher
Manahan
Martin
Merritt
Metz
Miller
Mondell
Montague
Moore
Morin
Morrison
Mcass, Ind.
Mott
Murdock
Murray, Mass.
Nelson
Nolan, J. I.
O'Brien
Oglesby
Oldfield
O'Leary
O'Shaunessy
Palmer
Parker
Patton, Pa.
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Platt
Plumley
Porter
Pou
Powers
Prouty

Rainey
Rauch
Rayburn
Reilly, Conn.
Reilly, Wis.
Richardson
Riordan
Roberts, Mass.
Roberts, Nev.
Rogers
Rothermel
Rouse
Rupley
Sabath
Saunders
Scully
Sells
Shackleford
Sharp
Sherwood
Sinnott
Slayden
Slemp
Small
Smith, Minn.
Smith, N. Y.
Smith, Saml. W.
Sparkman
Stafford
Stanley
Steenerson
Stephens, Miss.
Stephens, Nebr.
Stevens, Minn.
Stevens, N. H.
Stout
Stringer
Sutherland
Talbot, Md.
Taylor, Ala.
Taylor, Colo.
Ten Eyck
Thacher
Thompson, Okla.
Townsend
Treadway
Tuttle
Underhill
Vare
Volstead
Wallin
Walsh
Walters
Watson
Webb
Whitacre
White
Wilder
Williams
Wilson, N. Y.
Winslow
Woodruff
Woods

So a call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. GILMORE with Mr. TREADWAY.

Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.

Mr. CARTER with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. GUDGER with Mr. CRAMTON.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi with Mr. HOWELL.

Mr. HAY with Mr. FARR.

Mr. HENRY with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. HUGHES of Georgia with Mr. MONDELL.

Mr. LEVER with Mr. PAYNE.

Mr. OLDFIELD with Mr. PLATT.

Mr. POU with Mr. WALTERS.

Mr. ROTHERMEL with Mr. VOLSTEAD.

Mr. SMALL with Mr. MANAHAN.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. WEBB with Mr. WOODS.

After fourth roll call ending for the day:

Mr. BOOHER with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.

The result of the vote was announced as recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. This is a call of the House, and the Members will answer "present," or something equivalent thereto, when their names are called.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	Evans	Kennedy, R. I.	Pou
Adamson	Fairchild	Kent	Powers
Aiken	Faison	Key, Ohio	Prouty
Ainey	Farr	Kieess, Pa.	Rainey
Allen	Ferris	Kindel	Rauch
Ansberry	Fields	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Rayburn
Anthony	Finley	Kinkaid, N. J.	Reilly, Conn.
Avis	Fitzgerald	Kitchin	Reilly, Wis.
Baker	Flood, Va.	Knowland, J. R.	Richardson
Barchfield	Fordney	Konop	Riordan
Barnhart	Francis	Kreider	Roberts, Mass.
Bartholdt	Frear	Langham	Roberts, Nev.
Bartlett	Gallagher	Langley	Roddenbery
Bathrick	Gard	Lazaro	Rogers
Beall, Tex.	Garner	Lee, Ga.	Rothermel
Bell, Ga.	Garrett, Tex.	L'Engle	Rouse
Boeber	Gerry	Lenroot	Rupley
Bowdle	Gillett	Lever	Sabath
Bremner	Gilmore	Levy	Saunders
Brodbeck	Gittins	Lewis, Md.	Scully
Broussard	Glass	Lindquist	Sells
Brown, N. Y.	Godwin, N. C.	Lobeck	Shackelford
Browne, Wis.	Goeke	Logue	Sharp
Bruckner	Goldfogle	Loneragan	Sherwood
Burke, Pa.	Good	McCoy	Sinnot
Burke, S. Dak.	Goodwin, Ark.	McDermott	Slayden
Burnett	Gordon	McGillicuddy	Slemp
Butler	Gorman	McGuire, Okla.	Smith, Md.
Calder	Goulden	McLaughlin	Smith, Minn.
Callaway	Graham, Pa.	Madden	Smith, N. Y.
Campbell	Green, Iowa	Mahan	Smith, Saml. W.
Cantrill	Greene, Mass.	Maher	Smith, Tex.
Carew	Greene, Vt.	Manahan	Sparkman
Carlin	Gregg	Mann	Stafford
Carter	Griest	Martin	Stanley
Cary	Griffin	Merritt	Steenerson
Chandler, N. Y.	Gudger	Metz	Stephens, Miss.
Clancy	Guernsey	Miller	Stephens, Nebr.
Claypool	Hamill	Montague	Stevens, Minn.
Connolly, Iowa	Hamilton, Mich.	Moore	Stevens, N. H.
Conry	Hamilton, N. Y.	Morin	Stout
Copley	Hammond	Morrison	Stringer
Covington	Hardwick	Moss, Ind.	Sutherland
Cramton	Harrison, Miss.	Moss, W. Va.	Talbot, Md.
Crosser	Harrison, N. Y.	Mott	Taylor, Colo.
Cullop	Haugen	Murdock	Ten Eyck
Curley	Hawley	Murray, Mass.	Thacher
Dale	Hay	Neeley	Thomas
Danforth	Hayes	Nelson	Thompson, Okla.
Davenport	Helm	Nolan, J. I.	Townsend
Deitrick	Hill	Norton	Treadway
Dent	Hinds	O'Brien	Tuttle
Dershem	Hinebaugh	Oglesby	Underhill
Dickinson	Hobson	O'Hair	Vare
Difenderfer	Howard	Oldfield	Volstead
Dixon	Howell	O'Leary	Wallin
Donohoe	Hoxworth	O'Shaunessy	Walsh
Dooling	Hughes, W. Va.	Padgett	Walters
Driscoll	Humphreys, Miss.	Palmer	Weaver
Dunn	Humphrey, Wash.	Parker	Whaley
Dupré	Johnson, S. C.	Patton, Pa.	Whitacre
Eagan	Johnson, Wash.	Payne	White
Edmonds	Jones	Peters	Wilder
Edwards	Keating	Peterson	Wilson, N. Y.
Elder	Keister	Platt	Winslow
Esch	Kelley, Mich.	Plumley	Woodruff
Estopinal	Kennedy, Conn.	Porter	Woods

The SPEAKER. One hundred and sixty-one Members, not a quorum, have answered to their names. It takes 216 to make a quorum.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is evident that we are so far from having a quorum that I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, July 26, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for completing the public road from the Highway Bridge to the Arlington National Cemetery (H. Doc. No. 164), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 7118) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 7119) making an appropriation for the investigation, study, and testing of sagebrush (Chrysothamnus) and greasewood, which may be used for producing rubber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 7120) to extend to certain publications the privileges of second-class mail matter as to the admission to the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolution (H. Res. 212) directing the Attorney General to transmit to the House of Representatives copy of his telegram dated May 16, 1913, to United States Attorney McNab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) affirming Monroe doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 7121) for the relief of Martin Cupples; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 7122) granting a pension to George W. Nove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 7123) for the relief of the estate of Elie H. Flory; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 7124) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Gratz, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 7125) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Kenney, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7126) granting an increase of pension to Orlando F. Cantwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 7127) granting a pension to Annie E. Crouter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7128) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Schoefer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 7129) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7130) to place the name of Capt. Clarence Walworth Backus on the retired list of the Regular Army of the United States with rank and pay as a retired officer of the regular establishment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: A bill (H. R. 7131) granting a pension to Hannah M. Brodock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7132) granting a pension to Lucy E. Schermerhorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 7133) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE: Petitions of the Scranton Life Insurance Co., of Scranton, and the Girard Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against mutual life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, protesting against the prohibitory duty by the Government of Austria-Hungary upon cottonseed oil, and against a tax on colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of the National Civil Service Reform League, of New York, N. Y., protesting against paragraph O, section 2, of the tariff bill (H. R. 3321); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Scranton Life Insurance Co., of Scranton, Pa., protesting against mutual life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Orlando F. Cantwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Petition of the New York Zoological Society, favoring clause in the tariff bill prohibiting importation of egret, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVY: Petitions of the United States Life Insurance Co., in the city of New York, and the Scranton Life Insurance Co., of Scranton, the Girard Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., the National Life Insurance Co. of the United States of

America, at Chicago, Ill., protesting against mutual life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring law to compel the equipment of all road engines with safe and suitable boilers, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, protesting against the prohibitive duty by the Government of Austria-Hungary on cottonseed oil and the duty on colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Peoria, Ill., favoring improvement in the living conditions of our seamen; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Charles I. Berg, of New York City, protesting against an amendment by the Senate committee imposing a tax on paintings and statuary less than 50 years old; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the present tax on colored oleomargarine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. M. C. SMITH: Petition of the Scranton Life & Fire Insurance Co., protesting against life insurance funds in the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition of the Holy Name Societies of the Diocese of Newark, N. J., protesting against the publication of the Menace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 26, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair and directed the Secretary to read the Journal of the proceedings of the preceding session.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask that the further reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

Mr. SMOOT. There are only a few Senators here, and I know a number are coming over. It would be better to have the Journal read.

Mr. SIMMONS. I withdraw the request.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will call for a quorum at the close of the morning business, the reading can be dispensed with.

Mr. SIMMONS. No; I do not desire to do that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the Secretary will resume the reading of the Journal.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not insist on my objection. I think, perhaps, we can get a quorum here by the time the morning business is closed, and, if not, I can call for a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Chair understand the Senator from Utah to object?

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NORRIS presented memorials signed by several hundred citizens of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FLETCHER. I present certain resolutions from the North Carolina Bankers' Association, and also resolutions from the South Carolina Banking Association, certified by the secretaries, which may be treated in the nature of petitions, and I ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Henderson, N. C.

"Resolved by the North Carolina Bankers' Association, at Asheville, N. C., July 10, 1913, in convention assembled, That we favor incorporat-

ing in bill S. 2639, now pending in Congress, provision for such institutions and facilities as will meet the requirements and demands of our agricultural interests.

Resolved further, That we commend the efforts of the Southern Commercial Congress in behalf of a system of agricultural credits and co-operation as patriotic and for the public good and deserving our cordial support."

The above resolution was proposed by J. Elwood Cox, Esq., president of Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C., to the North Carolina Bankers' Association, in meeting assembled, at Asheville, N. C., July 10, 1913, which was read by Mr. Cox and duly passed by a unanimous vote of the convention.

W. A. HUNT,

Secretary North Carolina Bankers' Association.

"Resolved by the South Carolina Bankers' Association in convention assembled at Lake Toxaway, N. C., this July 12, 1913, That we favor such legislation as will provide for such institutions and facilities as will more completely meet the requirements and demands of our agricultural interests.

"Resolved further, That we commend the efforts of the Southern Commercial Congress to establish a system of agricultural credits and co-operation as important and beneficial to the whole country and all the people."

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of resolution passed by the South Carolina Bankers' Association at Lake Toxaway, N. C., on July 12, 1913.

LEE G. HALLEMON.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

A bill (S. 2832) granting an increase of pension to Melancton Doren (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2833) providing for the appropriation of \$2,500 as a part contribution for a monument to mark the site of Fort Edward, at Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LEA:

A bill (S. 2835) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. CLAPP. I rise to introduce a bill, and before introducing it I wish to make a very brief statement.

There is a general feeling, in which I share, that there should be some currency legislation at the present session. There is a feeling also that with the debate on the tariff and the time that will be required it is unwise to undertake any general currency legislation at this session.

I am advised that there are \$500,000,000 of notes printed already under the law of 1909, and if that law were amended so that instead of requiring 5 per cent interest the first month, with the increase beginning with the second month, the period were extended to three months, during which the 5 per cent tax would run, that law would probably meet any emergency or requirement likely to arise at this time.

For that purpose I introduce the following bill, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

The bill (S. 2834) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws" was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. O'GORMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$300 to pay Henry Coster, being the amount found due him as per certificate No. 103913 of the differences of the comptroller, dated June 16, 1913, Navy Department, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. STERLING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF TARIFF BILL.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, there was published in the New York Commercial on the 17th of July an interview with Mr. Downing, who is chairman of the tariff committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, an association consisting largely of the importing interests. Mr. Downing in his interview represents himself as having taken a very active part in the formation of the administrative section of the proposed tariff law we are now considering. The interview is not long, and I should like to have it read and become a part of the RECORD and to call the attention of the lobby investigating committee to the statement of this gentleman.